Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each semi-yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year. When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same of it is not necessary that the members

ed, additions may be leaves that the members of a Club should receive their papers at the

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

Boston, February 2, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era: Our old city is unusually animated this winter. Generally so respectably stupid and sleepy, it has this winter started into an unwonted life. Lectures abound, and are crowded,

full and brilliant houses. The course of Anti-Slavery lectures in th Tremont temple have been wonderfully successful. Tickets have been sold at a premium, and the hall, which seats about three thousand, has generally been as full as it could be

It is a noticeable thing about these lectures that all the more decided, fearless, and outspoken expressions of feeling, such as once were called ultra, have been listened to with the greatest enthusiasm. Never, since Kossuth was in Boston, have we seen a whole house surging with a greater enthusiasm than during some of these-lectures. The lecturers do not so much seem to produce feeling, as to develop that which exists. On this subject the whole air seems to be charged with electricity, and a

speaker seems to be only the conductor through whom it flashes into expression. It is a remarkable and most noticeable fact, that Wendell Phillips, who in other days was considered almost as beneath attention, as a disorganizer and a madman, has drawn one of the largest and most enthusiastic ouses of any this winter; and that, though he object of his lecture was to prove the bsolute necessity of the dissolution of the Union, he was heard throughout without the lightest intimation of disapprobation, in the most solemn and attentive silence. The papers endeavor to account for this fact, by atributing to Mr. Phillips an almost fabulous mastery of the magical arts of oratory. As the time of Luther, the Romish tractarians ought to cover up the mighty fact that of the bused movement of society by ascribing to Lather superhuman gifts of person, intellect, oice, and manner; so now, many seek to blind mselves to the great change in the community, by attributing it to the oratorical power of individual. They forget the days when the same dazzling, smooth, and polished eloquence spent its lightnings almost wholly in vain, and hat such an audience would once have reived such a communication as the Jews did old, by crying out, and stopping their ears e fact, which newspaper writers ignore, is, the tide is rising—slowly, surely, and with sistless regularity. Every year lifts it higher. ersal belief; and the last and ultimate exeme of the most uncompromising Abolitionists now looked in the face with a serious sown v. It is true that the Northern public have

ot, as a mass, brought themselves to wish the ution of the Union; but they have come that point in which they are willing to sit still, and give calm attention to the discussion that subject. The fact that this subject was refully considered, in a long and elaborate ries of articles in the Tribune, last season, d that Wendell Phillips has met with such ided acceptance in presenting it before pubadiences this winter, are signs of deep sigance. Those who have used the cry o lution of the Union as a threat to frighten raly children, may one day find the same turned round upon themselves, in a form hich has an earnest meaning. It may b heir turn to make concessions to prevent it. The culminating point of the changed publi ling in Massachusetts, this winter, has been wn by the election of Wilson to the United States Senate. This is the flash of the long gathering cloud, the high-water mark of the

No appointment could have been more dis asteful to that aristocracy which has so long uled Boston. To step from attic Everett whose lips were "dewy with the Greek lato," to Henry Wilson, from the shoemaker's nch at Natick, seems truly a nine days' fall accordingly, "confounded Chaos roars." But what has done it? Who have don

They who outraged manhood and woman , and human nature, in the late atro slave captures. They have elected on. They "the precious diadem stole' r own sight, in the sight of all her and daughters; and the deep, hot heart people has never forgotten the insult his election is the result.

business man of Boston, who has hithert large Southern dealings, said to us not long tones of suppressed feeling, "I was bar that man might be carried back. I never forgotten it. I never will. My partner and to lose them all; but our stand is ta-

the proof of the party find tools, the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the majority of the seatory promounced against a simple control of the seatory seat



G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

and the opera is said never to have drawn such poets from the earliest times.

ten more truly poetical than the poems he reviews. These lectures, so full of thought research, wit, humor, and feeling, are destined to make their mark in our literary history. Yet we trust the author will not forget, in the brilliance of his success, that it is the poet's first work to create, not to analyze.

Let him give more works for future rians to record. The brilliance of Lowell's wit has so dazzled the eyes of many, that they have not till recently appreciated the wide scope the deep feeling, the exquisite word painting the true appreciation of nature, in his serious pieces. There is a spirit and sprightlines about his most careless sketch, that shows the hand of a master. To those who have delighted in him, merely as the gay and entertaining companion, we would recommend a study of his Vision of Sir Lamfel, or Beaver Brook, or almost any of the fugitive pieces in his two On the day that Ferdinand arrived at Port St. rising before their mind in a new attitude.

Can America have and cherish poets? Cer ainly. Does she not? Is our hot, busy, talky, news-mongering age, favorable to the poet? For one reason, it is particularly so. The sensitive heart is wearied and overworn with this footing as before the La Isla mutiny; and invasion led to the exile of the elder Bourbons. bustling materiality, and longs for a contrast thus the faithless Ferdinand broke every engagefor the unreal, the dreamy. In this reactive ment he had made on quitting Cadiz. mood of our over-driven society lies the poet's hope and sphere. We long for him, just as city people long for green trees and quiet streams; and year by year his sway over us will increase. Witness the success of Whittier's last beautiful was suppressed; but this amnesty excluded the idyl, Maud Muller, which has found its way. like a flash from the Erg, into newspapers and magazines through the country. We have met it in the parlor and the kitchen, everywhere favorite. Pray ask him for another! Since poetry is eternal, and the need of

constant, the Poet can never cease out of our H. B. S.

# Foreign Affairs.

REVOLUTIONS OF SPAIN-NO. 5.

put forward the following proclamation: "Spanards! everything will be done for you and with you. The French are, and only will be, your auxiliaries; your own flag will alone wave over your cities; the provinces that my soldiers shall traverse will be administered in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. We do not retend to impose upon you laws; we only desire to restore to you order."

This was at least conciliatory in spirit and ourteous in language; but three days before the Duke's proclamation appeared, another document had been issued from the French territory, of a most grossly offensive character Spaniards!" it said, "to you belongs the glory of exterminating the Revolutionary Hylra. The Provisional Junta of Government declares that sovereignty resides entirely in the King, and emanates from him. Spaniards! your Government declares that it does not cognise, and holds as null, all the public and dministrative acts, as well as the measures of a Government established by rebellion, and that onsequently it temporarily re-establishes things in the state in which they were previously to the 7th March, 1820." This was indeed an insulting defiance, certainly not calculated to effect a peaceful restoration of the absolute prerogative, but to rouse every patriotic Spaniard to the most vigorous resistance. But, strange to say, among this extraordinary peo-

ple, who had displayed national feelings with liberals attempted to seize Tortosa, and were a constancy and intensity that electrined all Europe, in the contest against Napoleon, all energy was paralyzed, although the official returns of the army of Spain, at the invasion, give an effective force of 96,750 men.

The French army marched from the Bidassoa the head of old Boston, that they might it in their pocket!" They shamed her son of Madrid, surrendered the capital, which the French entered on the 20th. Mina, who commanded in Catalonia, having offered a vain esistance, embarked for England on the 7th November, and he has the glory of being the last to submit. On the 26th June, Morillo, to whom the defence of Gallicia had been intrusted issued a proclamation, declaring that "he would not acknowledge the Government illegally established by the Cortes," though from that Governour Southern lists, and, if necessary, are his intention of sending a flag of truce to the French, and propose a suspension of hostilities.

The preamble to this convention contains the following passages, which illustrate the disuniand so deep is that ground-swell of the ted character of the Spaniards at this critical eling, that Henry Wilson was borne juncture. "The cause which we defend, alit, against the will of the party that election, because that party knew the State tained, ceased to be so from the moment when support them on no other terms. The the majority of the nation pronounced against voice of the people was at their doors: it, and especially after what happened to the king and royal family, on their departure from Seville, when the King was placed in a state of

On the 31st August, the Trocdero was carried, and a few days afterwards the castle of St. Petri.

Resistance was now hopeless, and the Constitutional Ministers proposed an armistice, with the view to a Treaty, which the Duke refused.

That proposal was indeed conveyed in the King's own handwriting. The answer of the Duke was, that he would only negotiate with Ferdinals of the St. Petri.

Wiously excluded. It was her interest to continue those commercial advantages, and she accordingly sympathized with the insurgents against the Royal authority. At length it because obvious that Old Spain, with her own resources, could not reconquer her transmarine possessions, and it was justifiable in England not to suffer them to be subdued by France and the Holy Alliance—the more so, as it was ker interest to continue those commercial advantages, and she accordingly sympathized with the insurgents against the Royal authority. At length it because obvious that Old Spain, with her own resources, could not reconquer her transmarine possessions, and it was justifiable in England not to suffer them to be subdued by France and the Holy Alliance—the more so, as it was ker interest to continue those commercial advantages, and she accordingly sympathized with the insurgents against the Royal authority. At length it because obvious that Old Spain, with her own resources, could not reconquer her transmarine possessions, and it was justifiable in England not to suffer them to be subdued by France and the Holy Alliance—the more so, as it was ker interest to conwas, that he would only negotiate with Ferdiwas, that he would only negotiate with Ferdinand himself, when he was restored to liberty. He added, "that when the King should be free, he would engage his Majesty to publish a gene-

and character of his people." On the 1st of October, it was agreed that the Boursons, and the revolt of Poland, which immediately followed, prevented the Emperor Royal family should embark for Port St. Mary's; of Russia from marching into France, which he but, before his departure from Cadiz, he was compelled to issue a decree "promising obliv- who was to extend his dominions to the Rhine ion of the past, retention of rank, personal and aid Nicholas in seizing Constantinople security, and the recognition of the public debt." volumes of Poems, and they will find him Mary's, he published a declaration by which he plainly the links that connect the past with the annulled all the decrees of the late Government, present. Where is Russia now, once so formi-dable at the head of the Holy Alliance? Prosand confirmed all the acts of the Madrid Regency. Thus the ancient regime was established. the monasteries restored to their former pos- Prussia? Isolated and despised. The invasion sessors, and everything placed upon the same of Spain ruined Napoleon the Great. Another

> On the 20th May, 1824, an amnesty was published, dated from Aranjuez. It was to comprehend all political offences from 1820 to the end of October, 1823, when the revolution following classes, and thus rendered it a delu-

> 1st. The authors of the military rebellions at Los Calozas, Isla de Leon, Corunna, Saragossa, Oviedo, and Barcelona, when the Constitution was proclaimed.

> 2d. Those of the Madrid conspiracy, in March, 3d. The military chiefs concerned in the

4th. The authors of the Provisional Junta appointing a regency, or subjecting any member of the Royal family to a judicial process.

Ocana mutiny, and especially Count de Abes-

6th. Those who in the secret societies prooted any of the above-named objects. 7th. The writers or editors of works tending to bring the religion of the State into disrepute. 8th. The authors of the Madrid commotion f 19th February, 1823, when the palace was riolated, and the King deprived of his preroga-

tive of naming Ministers. 9th. The judges who condemned General

11th. The members of the Cortes who voted or the King's deposition and the formation of Regency in the sitting of the 11th July, 1823. Exemptions so numerous deprived the amnesty of all its grace; and, although France had military occupation of the whole country, re- was blank. actionary movements soon commenced. In August, 1824, some emigrants assembled at horse halted where he stood, almost belly Gibraltar, whence they embarked for Spain, and landed on the coast. Colonel Valdez seized Tarifa, but was soon expelled. Iglesias. captured and shot. Bazan met a similar fate on the coast of Alicant. In 1825 and 1826, the at Peniscola. In 1827, insurrection broke out in Catalonia, where a Regency was established, and a Gazette published, entitled the "Catalo-nian Royalist," for, strange to say, it was a

nian Royalist," for, strange to say, it was a Royalist movement, and 24,000 men were un-der arms. These insurgents complained that the King was too favorable to the Constitutional-ists. They published a proclamation, in which, after professing their devoted loyalty to the throne, they ask, "What might not be said, on the infraction of the sovereign decrees issued for the purpose of granting employments to the royalists, particularly that of the 9th August, 1824, which orders that they shall have the preference? How many orders has not his Majesty issued for the execution of those demajesty issued for the execution of those decrees, particularly for the punishment of the revolutionists, and for indemnifying, in preference to all other things, the towns and villages, for the damage and loss they sustained in defence of the just cause? All this has been done in vain; the royalists have been exposed to decision and to the root graph presentions.

done in vain; the royalists have been exposed to derision, and to the most cruel persecutions; the constitutionalists have been employed, and the royalists dismissed. Finally, important offices have been conferred on constitutional militiamen, while the honorable titles of religion, fidelity, and loyalism, have become motives of exclusion. Catalonians! these are the reasons which have made us take up arms in defence of our well-beloved monarch. Hasten, then, to exterminate impiety, injustice, and all the men in place who belong to the dark sects of freemasons, communeros, and other sedition-

he in the right place; and we predict that even his classical compatriot, Summer, will not merit his classical compatriot, Summer, will not merit his classical compatriot, Summer, will not merit his addednity to shaking, and his feeth to chatter better of the Republic than he."

One of the principal sensations of Boa ton this winter, has been caused by the course of lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing the course of lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was a non-lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was confined at La Carolina, whence he was conveyed the special to the corps of the course of lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was a non-lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was a non-lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was a non-lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was a non-lasteron harangued the troops, who marched it is the comparing transfer, if was confined at La Carolina, whence the second how the sent that the comparing transfer, if was confined at La Carolina, whence he was conveyed to the corps of Molitor. If was confined at La Carolina, whence he was conveyed to the corps of Molitor. If was confined at La Carolina, whence he was conveyed in the Porvisional George had been confined at La Carolina, whence we was conveyed to the search of the was a moderated the proposal to the search of the was confined at La Carolina, whence he was conveyed in the policy is that the confined at La Carolina, whence the comparing the could be with the south of the policy is the confined at La Carolina, whence the could have been the comparing the could be withing and the confidence of the was confined at La Carolina, whence we was conveyed in the policy is the confined at La Carolina, whence we could not oppose the search of the was confined at La Carolina, whence w

he would engage his Majesty to publish a general amnesty, and to give, or at least promise of his free will to give, such institutions as he should judge to be best adapted to the manners the influence of the Holy Alliance declined. A new revolution dethroned the older branch of Dis aliter visum. All these projects have been defeated. It takes years to mature great events; but when we look backward, we see

trate. Where is Austria? Allied with Turkey and embattled against the Czar. Where i The Spanish marriages ruined Louis Philippe. Such is the teaching and the value of history.

according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by H. Anthon, in the Clerk's Office of the Districtor the Southern District of New York.]

#### FOR THE NATIONAL ERA. SHERWOOD FOREST. WAGER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. CHAP. XV-Concluded.

The party which had taken the sands at the most northern point had now so far overreached upon the fugitive, that he had no longer a chance of crossing the course of the Kent in advance of them. If he persisted in his course, ten minutes more would have placed him unlowed him directly, had already perceived their danger, had pulled up, and were retracing their steps slowly, trying to pick their way through the driest ground, and, coasting up and down the side of the Beetham water, were endeavor-ing to find a ford passable for their heavy horses. Lower down the bay, by a mile or two, they were the first to be overtaken, the sands were already all afloat, all treacherous ooze, ound them; the banks, dry places there were

no longer any, were not to be distinguished from the channels of the rivers. Suddenly, seeing himself cut off, blinded by his immediate terrors, and thinking only to avoid the more instant peril, Eadwulf turned southward; turned toward the billows, which 10th. The authors of the assassinations of Archdeacon Vinnesa, the Bishop of Vich, and of those committed in the city of Granada; and at Corunaa, on the persons confined in the castle of St. Anton.

11th. The members of the Cortes who voted dawned on the souls of his savage pursuers.

In that one glance, all was revealed to them

every thought, every incident, every action of their past lives, flashed before the eyes of their mind, as if reflected in a mirror; and then all

in the sands, snorting and panting, blown and dead beat by that fruitless gallop; and now the soil, everywhere beneath them and about by trade a silversmith, landed at Marbella, was captured and shot. Bazan met a similar fate on the coast of Alicant. In 1825 and 1826, the deep without finding water; and the waves were gaining on them, with more than the speed of charging cavalry, and the nearest shore was five miles distant.

Within a furlong, on a solitary black stone,

which might perhaps overtop the entering flood for an hour's space or better, lay Eadwulf, the serf. Utterly beaten, unable to move hand or foot, unable even to raise his head, or look the coming death in the face, where he had fallen

Two minutes, and the farthest of those horsemen might have taken him, might have speared him, where he lay, unresisting, unbeseeching. But none thought of him, none thought of any-

thing, but the sea—the sea.

They paused for an instant to breathe their horses, before turning to ride that desperate race—but in that instant they saw such a sight as chilled their very blood. The other party, which had now retreated before the tide to within a mile of them to the eastward, had now determined, as it seemed, at all risks, to force their way back through the channel of the Beetheir way back through the channel of the Bee-tham water, and entered it one by one, in sin-gle file, the unarmed guide leading, and the mail-clad rider bringing up the rear. Each af-ter each, lower they sank and lower, their horses struggling and rolling in the surge. Now their croupes, now their withers disap-peared from the eyes of the beholders; now the necks only of the horses and the bodies of the riders were visible above the wash. A moment of suspense, almost intolerable, for every one of those mute gazers felt that he was looking

soft soud, convoluted clouds, driving in, like a harricene, before the breath of the rushing sommessor.

But, in that one lightning glance, he saw also, on the dark polished surface of the smooth water, in advance of the breakers, under the storm-cloud, a long black object, hurrying down before wind and tide, with speed exceeding that of the fleetest race horse, right upon the spot where he sat, despairing. He recognised it, at once, for one of the leathern coracles, as they were called, or rude fishing boats of the natives of those wild and stormy shores; the rudest per haps, but at the same time the most buoyant and seaworthy of boats. She was empty, he saw that at a glance, and rode the waves, outstripping the breakers, gallantly. Could he reach her, he might yet be saved. He sate erect on his rock, resolute, with every

nerve quivering with intense excitement, with every faculty braced, ready for the last exer-The cloud fell on him black as midnight; the

fierce wind smote his elf-locks, making them stream and shiver in its currents; the cutting ail lashed him with arrowy keenness. Quickly as it came, it passed; and a gleam of troubled sunshine shimmered through a rent in the black storm, and glanced like a hopeful smile upon the waters. In that momentary brilliance, the wretch caught a glimpse of the black boat, floating past his solitary rock, and without an nstant's hesitation, rushing waist deep into the frothy eddies, fought his way, he never well knew how, thorough surge and quicksand, till he had caught her by the gunwale. Then, spur-ring the yielding sands with a tremendous effort, he leaped, or hurled himself rather, into her, and lay for a breathing space motionless, and stunned by the very perception of the strange vicissitude to which he owed his safety.

But it was no time for self-indulgence; as ignorant as he was, semi-barbarous, and halforutalized, he perceived the nature of the crisis. The oars or paddles by which the coracle was impelled were lashed by thongs to her row-locks, and, getting them out at once, Eadwulf plied them vigorously, keeping her right stern before the entering tide, and pulling with all his might, to outstrip the combing of each suc-our ambassador will not demand redress for essive roller.

For a short space, the glimmer in the air 4th. The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him unmentioned in the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the Provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the provisional Junta ten minutes more would have placed him under the decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the provisional Junta ten minutes more would have been decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors of the provisional Junta ten minutes more would have been decree of 9th March, 1820.

The authors self riding buoyantly on the long, gentle swell while the surf, gradually subsiding, ran up the

sands, murmuring hoarsely far before him.
Suddenly, close ahead of him, not as seemed ten yards from the bow of the boa there arose an angry clash of steel, a loud cry, "Jesu! Jesu Maria!" and a deep groan; and, the next instant, the body of a riderless horse, with its head half submerged, panting and snorting out its last agonies, was swept so close to his vessel that he could have touched it with the oar. One other minute, and a light air was felt sensibly, the mist began to lift and shiver, the darkness ground to and the boat, a loud cry, have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to will give me what you have about you, I suppose."

"Willingly," answered the attorney. "Once out of this place, I have resources in Paris which are immediately available. Here is my purse. You will find in it some twenty or thirty the darkness ground to add that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to have, and that is money; at least, enough to will give me what you have about you. I suppose."

"Willingly," answered the attorney. "Once out of this place, I have resources in Paris which are immediately available. Here is my purse. You will find in it some twenty or thirty the darkness are not provided that the could have to check the attorney. the darkness seemed to melt, and to be pene-trated and imbued with the sunbeams, till it resembled a gauzy veil interposed before a

strong light.

Another moment, and it rose bodily from water, floated upward into the skies, and left all below laughing, clear in the sunlight row yellow stripe on the edge of the soft ver-dant points, which stretched out from the shores of Westmoreland, sparkling in the sun and glittering in the rain-drops, into the broad bosom of Morecambe bay, which was now filled with the tide, though it had not as yet nearly

impulse, but hastened by no angry gust or tur-bulent billow.

On one of these sand-banks, having so long escaped, Heaven knows how, quicksands and the door upon them for the night, he expressed breakers, and having made his way thus far a hope that they would sleep well, and promised landward, sat at all, powerful man-at-arms, sheathed from head to heel in a complete pan-oply of chain mail. His horse was likewise caparisoned in the heaviest bardings—cham-front and poitrel, steel demipique and bard proper-nothing was wanting of the heaviest parison with which charger or man ever

ode into the tilt-yard or melée.

The tide was already above the horse's belly, and the rider's plated shoes and mail hose were elow the surface. Deep water was around him on every side, the nearest shore a mile dis-tant, and to swim fifty yards, much less a mile, under that weight of steel, was impossible; still he sat there, waiting his doom, silent and im-

passive.

He was the last of the pursuers; he alone of the two parties, who but three short hours before had spurred so fiercely in pursuit of the wretched slave, had escaped the fate of Pharaoh and his host, when the Red Sea closed above them. He alone breathed the breath of life; and he, certain of death, awaited it with the class corresponding which comes to the with that calm composure, which comes to the full as much of artificial training as of innate

valor.

As the clouds lifted, this solitary man saw, at once, the boat approaching; and saw who rowed it—saw rescue close at hand, yet at the

Eadwulf crept away up the bank, found a

#### L'EONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

For the National Era

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," "The bassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," &c. CHAP. XXVI-Concluded.

"Better not to run that risk," gasped the attorney; "the other way is the safest."
"Perhaps!" growled Mark.
"It is agreed, then," said his companion.
"I mean that, Mister Attorney," joined Aveling, bitterly; "but you have not told me yet how I am going to get back the mover. I head how I am going to get back the money I hand ed over to you, or the papers you know of. was a bargain between us, and you have not only cheated me out of my property, and out of my revenge, but you have brought me here. What have you to say to that?"

"I have to say I meant honestly," retorted the attorney, deadly pale with agitation; for Mark's resolute manner, and the singularly malicious expression of his countenance unnerved him. "You ought not to make m esponsible for the treachery of my servant nor to expect me to guard against a danger you yourself cannot, now you know the facts of the case, but regard as having been almost an impossible contingency. But this is not the moment for explanations. Let us rather direct our energies to saving ourselves from the fate

continued; then the mist gathered down again, and all was gloom, except the white caps of the breakers, tossing and shivering in the twilight.

But it was now mist only; the wind had sunk, should not be at all surprised to find you have But it was now mist only; the wind had sunk, and the storm-cloud been driven landward.

And now, so dexterously had the serf managed his little vessel, that, as he shot away from each combing sea-cap, the surges had swort that it I did not not be at all surprised to find you have good reasons for wanting to get away, not only from this infernal hole, but out of the country altogether. What is more, I tell you candidly, there's no use in talking about my grievances was sinking amid great masses of leaden-hued went for nothing, save to corroborate the pr and settle our accounts together, in a way that's pleasant. There is one thing, however, I must

y napoleons."
"Part of what I paid you the other night,"

retorted Mark, taking the purse. "Very well. I will look upon it as an instalment. With what I have, I shall be able to manage pretty what I have, I shall be able to manage pretty
well. It is lucky, too, that I had made all my
arrangements for leaving the country, so my
passport is ready, only it is at home. However,
I must risk something, I suppose. And now

for the plan."

They sat down to talk it over, and the more they considered it, the more feasible it appeared; until at last they felt as though it had been accomplished successfully, and they were already outside of the prison. The turnkey lookwith the tide, though it had not as yet nearly risen to its highest mark—but here and there, at intervals, dark spots showed in the expanse of waters, where the tops of the highest sandbanks were scarcely submerged at all, on which the gentle eddies rippled and sparkled, as wavelet after wavelet rolled in by its own mounting impulse, but hastened by no angry gust or turn the same generous scale, though, in hob-nob-bing with them, he assured them nothing would shade the same generous scale, though, in hob-nob-bing with them, he assured them nothing would shade the same generous scale, though, in hob-nob-bing with them, he assured them nothing would shade the same generous scale, though, in hob-nob-bing with them, he assured them nothing would shade the same generous scale, though, in hob-nob-bing with them, he assured them to leave of the intervals. afford him greater pleasure than to learn of their discharge from his custody. When he closed faithfully to bring them each a cup of cafe-an lait and a roll, the first thing in the morning

laid and a roll, the first thing in the morning; for which both the prisoners thanked him.

Whether they had nothing further to talk about, or that they were too much occupied with maturing their plans for evading the police, once clear of the prison, one thing is certain, namely, that neither of the prisoners spoke for a long, long time, after the turnkey had always.

Dehant from hours had always. withdrawn. Perhaps two hours had elapsed, yet the silence remained unbroken; except only that, during the chief part of the latter portion of the time, there was a continuous but slight sound, like a hissing, which came from the window where Mark had taken up his posi-

ion.
"Mister Attorney." said Mark, suddenly, calling to Gaetano, "the bars are cut through, and I can take out the window when I like." Gaetano was at his side in a moment. Toether, and without exchanging a word, they emoved the three iron bars, and then, with a which held the window-panes, and deposited it

against the wall.

"The moon is hidden behind the clouds,"
muttered Martin, "and everything appears quiet."
"Good!" was the rejoinder. "Can you see

rowed it—saw rescue close at hand, yet at the same time saw it impossible. His face had hardly the time to relax into one gleam of hope, before it again settled down into the iron apathy of despair.

The coracle swept up abreast of him, then paused; as Eadwulf, half unconsciously, rested on his oars, and gazed into the despairing and blank features of his enemy. It was the sensetal of Waltheofstow, the brother of the man whom he had slain in the forest.

Their eyes met, they recognised each other, and each shuddered at the recognition. For a moment, neither spake; but, after a short, bitter pause, it was the rejoinder. "Can you see on below, upon the quay?"

"Not till I get through these bars, I can't," retorted Mark.

Resolutely, then, and as noiselessly as possible, he recommenced sawing, and in less than half an hour the outer bars yielded, and were removed. Them Mark peeped out. He drew in his head, almost immediately, and uttering a noath, exclaimed:

"The reive man whom he had slain in the forest.

Their eyes met, they recognised each other, and each shuddered at the recognition. For a moment, neither spake; but, after a short, bitter pause, it was the rejoinder. "Can you see on the blow, upon the quay?"

"Not till I get through these bars, I can't," retorted Mark.

Resolutely, then, and as noiselessly as possible, he recommenced sawing, and in less than half an hour the outer bars yielded, and were removed. Then Mark peeped out. He drew in his head, almost immediately, and uttering a noath, exclaimed:

"The recorate sawing, and in less than half an hour the outer bars yielded, and were removed. Then Mark peeped out. He drew in his head, almost immediately, and uttering a noath, exclaimed:

"There is a strong wind blowing," remarked Gaetano, "and it blows towards us. We must make the attempt, now we have commenced it, or our last hope is gone.

NO. 424.

deep dingle in the wood, and, coiling himself intend mischief," retorted Aveling. "But I up in its densest spot, slept, dreamless and unrepentant, until the morrow's sun was high in heaven.

To ago on, and then I in believe you don't intend mischief," retorted Aveling. "But I won't trust you, now; no, not if you were to swear by ten thousand Gospels. You go."

The attorney durst no longer resist. The time was fleeting; every moment was of inestistruggle through long weeks, with fever, and mable value. He looked out, shuddering, be low, and, shuddering more, he gazed at the dark form at his side. He got up on the win- which hung his life. now-still, and, tipping on his toos, reached to-

wards the gutter above.
Oh! What a horrid shriek, and what a dull, smashing sound! Did his foot slip, or did the dark form within the chamber, with his deadly and determined purpose in his mind, push his accomplice backwards, down, headlong down? He fell, with his head upon the stones, close at the sentinel's feet, over which the brains and blood spattered, all warm. He fell with a terrible

too nimble; and though, in less than an hour, the whole neighborhood was aroused, the prison-

For the National Era.

HORACE GRESHAM. BY MARTHA RUSSELL. CHAP. V. It is no longer a care-worn face that shows

for I take it that it will be hard to prove much against me. I am an American citizen; and if our ambassador will not demand redress for this insult and injury, when I call on him to do so, I will see whether I cannot put my finger on a man that will demand it in the name of the country I belong to. My case is different from yours; and, from what I know of you, I sits there now, and there are three graves in-

clouds, fringing their undulating edges with crimson and gold. "The wild geese have gone down to-day, and those clouds look like No ber. If Mr. Horace don't get home pretty soon, I guess he'll want his flannels."

Milly does not need to be told that winter i

I guess he'll want his flannels."

Milly does not need to be told that winter is coming; she has felt it all day. She has been thinking—as she often does, of late—of Horaces of his frequent and prolonged absence from home since his mother's death; of the impassable but impalpable something that has been between them for years—indeed, ever since she refused Alfred Lester—which she cannot fail to feel, through all his unvarying kindness; of his life, so full of self-denial and thoughtful kindness for others, and yet, as her own heart taught her, so burdened by some secret unhappiness; and his mother's thought comes to her mind also, and she wonders, if she were to go away, if he would not be more likely to stay in the old place; to bring home some happy bride there, and settle down for life. "He has always read my heart," she thinks; "perhaps he has discovered—how—how much I think of him, and he hesitates to bring another here, for fear of making me unhappy; it is just like him;" and the poor girl hides her burning face in her hands at the thought. As she looks up, Mrs. Allen, their neighbor, stands in her doorway arranging her deurstream the condition of Horace Gresham, had wrought one scareely less marked upon her. She was far more haggard, miserable-looking, than when shen she had told Varney the story of the gambler's death. There was death in her hollow cheeks, and short, difficult breath; but there was far more of the woman there, also.

Before speaking, she glanced round the crowded court-room, until she encountered the fixed, threatening gaze of Varney. She returned it, with something like an expression of scorn; and then, without wavering or hesitation, confirmed every word that Horace Gresham had said. No legal ruses, no cross-questioning, could confuse her, or make her deviate from her first statement. "It is the truth, sir; I'll not swear away any man's life," she said, as she turned from the witness stand; and, once more meeting the gaze of Varney, returned his door way arranging her deurstreat the c up, Mrs. Allen, their neighbor, stands in her doorway, arranging her daughter Lucy's shawl for her, and then, with a kiss on her fair forehead, sends her forth to her music lessons It is but a simple scene—yet, somehow, it touches Milly Granger's heart deeply, and she turns her tear-blinded eyes again to the group

of graves with deeper longings than before.

Mrs. Smith, who had laid aside her knitting Mrs. Smith, who had laid aside her knitting, and moved to the opposite window with that morning's copy of the "Tribune," to read the "deaths, marriages, accidents," &c., her favorite reading, suddenly startled her with her—

"Oh, my Lord, Miss Milly! Mr. Horace is taken up for murder, the murder of a man called Granger; and they have got him in prison. Lord! Lord! But, for pity's sake, don't look so, child. You scare me to death, Where's my camphon?"

Mrs. Smith, who had laid aside her knitting, and moved to the opposite windows the care and again went up and down among men, doing with his might whatsoever his hand found to do; but with no hope, scarcely any wish, to gather again the scattered and broken threads of his old household life in his hands.

One gleam of light there was, amid the darkness—a gleam that had suddenly burst on him during that last agonizing interview with Milly, but in his honelessness he dared not dwell upon

don't look so, child. You scare me to death. Where's my camphor?"

Milly sprang to her feet, and for a moment her light form swayed back and forth, as if it would fall; but, recovering herself, she crossed the room, and, taking the paper, ran her eye over the paragraph which her terrified old companion indicated. Then, with a voice which strong to be form, she said. strove to be firm, she said:
"That man was my father. He died mor

than ten years ago, by his own hand."
"Your father!" "Yes. There is some terrible mistake her We must go to him at once, Mrs. Smith. We can reach Hartford in time to take the boat to-

norrow."
." The steamboat! Lord bless me, Miss M ly, I'll do anything in the world for you and Mr. Horace; but that boat—the very thought of the water makes me sea-sick as death!"
"Well, I forgot. It is no matter. I will go alone."
"No you won't. Bather than have you do

that, I'll go, if it kills me. To think of their accusing Mr. Horace—as innocent a creature as ever drew the breath of life. You don't know New York, child. I went there once and could think of nothing but a great thunder storm. So, that man was your father, poor thing!"

"You forget that I once lived in New York,

"You forget that I once lived in New York,
Mrs. Smith. I have no fears, and go I must.
You will stay here, and keep the house," said
Milly, as she left the room.

"I'll stay, but not alone, goodness knows,"
murmured the excited housekeeper. "Who
knows but some one will murder me! "Twould
be temptin' Providence to stay alone. Some
folks aint afeard o' the face o' clay, and Miss
Milly is one of them. It is dreadful to let her folks aint afeard o' the face o' clay, and Miss Milly is one of them. It is dreadful to let her go alone. And Mr. Horace, that never hurt a fly in his life! It is dreadful—dreadful. Oh, this wicked world!"

\* \* \*

The heavy iron door of Horace Gresham's

prison cell swung back upon its hinges, and, almost before he could lift his eyes to ascertain the cause, a slight figure sprang through, ar flinging her arms around his neck, cried, am

"Oh, Horace! Dear, dear Horace!"
He recoiled, shuddered, shrunk within the clasp of those loving arms. She felt it, and said:
"Forgive me; I have been too, too hasty—too sudden. I should have warned you of my coming, Horace. But, surely, you must have expected me. You could not think I would fail to come, when I know so well—so much

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ter words constitute a line. Payment in advance

The following named persons are authorized Agents for the Era: J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Wall, Worcester, Mass.; John Kirman, Cincinnati, Ohio. Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred.

my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, still give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether

on business of the paper or for publication should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

while that functionary, with a tenderness that wholly belied his rough exterior, took her in his arms as he would a little babe, and, bearthink I would betray you?"

"You go on, and then I'll believe you don't ing her out, consigned her to the care of his intend mischief," retorted Aveling. "But I wife.

One more interview they had an hour of confession, and tears, and agony, too terrible to be described—and then they parted; she, to

Many people will remember the intense in-terest excited by the trial of Horace Gresham, for the murder of the gambler, Granger. The long time which had elapsed since the alleged murder, the suddenness of his arrest, his high standing in society, the probity, dignity, kind-ness, benevolence, and self-control, that had hitherto marked his character, his adoption of Milly, all conspired to render the trial one of

speatered, all warm. He fell with a terrible scream, which was heard on the opposite side of the river, appalling many a sleeper, and teausing them to start up in the dark, and listen. Bewildered with fear, the sentry retreated half a dozen paces, and then looked up. In an instant his piece was to his shoulder, but the figure at which he sent the whistling ball was surprise and sorrow of his friends, seemed beyong to telegate the tender to render the trial one or unusual interest.

From the hour of his interview with Milly, he had appeared hopeless, indifferent, and despondent. He withdrew within himself, and deelined holding any conversation with the able counsel assigned him by the State, and, much to the surprise and sorrow of his friends, seemed beyong the telegate to the derive their derivatives. barely to tolerate, rather than desire, their

But when the day of trial came, he surprised them all by entering the court-room with his usual firm step and dignified manner; and still more, when, in reply to the usual question of the court, of "Guilty, or Not Guilty?" he an-swered, in a firm tone, "Guilty, your Honor." Then, craving the indulgence of the court, he went on to state the whole circumstances of "Hark you, now, Mister Pelligrini," retorted Mark, setting his teeth hard together. "I am not afraid of anything the law can do to me, sits there now and there are those words have the setting his teeth hard together. "I am not afraid of anything the law can do to me, sits there now and there are those words are those are th himself, or extenuate his own share of the guilt, men breathed freer and lighter, for the great

oner's statement.

Nothing disturbed by this failure, the attor-

ney for the prosecution called up Katherine "Not Katherine Hawks, but Katherine

more meeting the gaze of Varney, returned his look of bafiled rage with one of defiance. briefer absence of the jury, was followed by the unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty," and Horace Gresham stood, a free man, amid his

But in his own heart there was no acquittal-nothing but death could silence the accu-sations there; so he turned away, and again

but in his hopelessness he dared not dwell upon it; so he resolutely struggled to look only to Milly Granger sits by the window, as of old; ut it is not the same window; and she sees the graves now only in her memory. Neither is she the same; for her cheek is thin, and very

she the same; for her cheek is thin, and very pale—almost transparent; and her eyes have that far-seeing expression, as if they looked right through into heaven.

The house is Judge Sprague's; it has been her home ever since that terrible fever, which followed her interview with Horace, left her. The pity which induced the Judge and his noble wife to give her a shelter has grown into warm love, and she has become as a beloved daughter to them. The Judge, a stately old man, enters the room where she sits, and says, anxiously—

anxiously—
"So the poor woman is dead, Milly?" "Yes, sir; she died soon after I reached the

"Not before she had again asserted the truth of every word she had uttered at the trial. But indeed, indeed, sir, there was no need of that; I never doubted "——and her eyes filled with ears.
"Nor I, my child; but as I stumbled upon this woman so accidentally, and she seemed so anxious to see you, I thought it best for you to go, though I knew it might be painful. I fear

hose villains treated her inhumanly."

"I fear they did, sir, though she made no omplaint."
"Milly, my child," said the Judge, after a m ment's silence, "I have a letter for you. It is from Horace Gresham. Are you strong enough to read it?" he asked, anxiously scanning her face, which only grew a shade paler than be-

fore. She did not speak, but held out her hand. He placed the letter in it, and withdrew to the farther end of the spacious parlor, and busied himself over a book.

Presently, he was startled by her quick sobs.

They were the first tears he had seen her weep since that fearful fever left her; and he went to her side, and bent over her with a mingled feeling of fear and gratifude, saving only, "Milly,

He took the letter, and read: "Milly, you remember the wild agony that came and laid its heavy hand upon our hearts one year ago to night! You remember the wormwood and the gall' we drank together

ou that desolate night! You must remember! You are thinking of it now, as you sit in your silent room; you are shuddering once more at the bitterness of that black draught. I had tasted that cup before. I knew it well! I knew it would be useless to appeal from it, and so I drained it to the lees—hopelessly, silently.

"But, you, poor child, how wildly you prayed that it might pass from you! Despair was a new thing to you. How you wept—struggled—agonized! But in vain. Firmly, steadily, the cup was pressed to your lips, and, resisting drop by drop, you drank it, and we parted—forever, as we thought.

"Milly, I am dying—dying in the old home; and as I draw near the 'brightness of the everlasting light' which beams over the grave, many things which were dark grow clear. I

blodgett to

lasting light' which beams over the grave, many things which were dark grow clear. I feel, I know, that I am forgiven, freely and fully, by both Heaven and yourself. But, on that miserable night, you forgot to say it, Milly; and I would fain take the assurance from your lips. Will you deny me this? Will you not come to me, Milly?

HORACE GRESHAM."

As the Judge laid down the letter, and pushed up his tear-dimmed glasses, Milly laid he hand on his arm, and said—

"I must go, sir."
"You shall, my child. I will attend you myself," was the prompt reply.

As they drove through the well-known village streets, Milly heaned back in the carriage scarcely lifting her head until they came in sight of the old graveyard. Then she started up, and gave a timid, anxious glance. There were but three graves there—the sod was smooth and unbroken; and, relieved from the terrible and unbroken; and, reneved from the terrible fear that had haunted her, she stepped from the carriage, and entered the door of her old home. Mrs. Smith wept over her, mingling bless-ings and welcomes with her tears; and the vilings and welcomes with her tears; and the vil-lage physician, he who had succeeded Dr. Greham, came forward and greeted her with hear ty kindness, kindly saying, in answer to her

ook of inqdiry—
"Go in, dear Miss Milly. He has been asking for you all day;" and he turned away, to do the honors of the house to Judge Sprague.
"Not that way, Miss Milly," said old Mrs. Smith, seeing her move in the direction of Horace's own room. "He has chosen his moth er's room, and will stay in no other.

With a heart that was almost pulseless from strong emotion, Milly lifted the latch, and cross-ed the threshold. the threshold.

The pale, wasted, emaciated figure, stretched

upon the sofa, with great, hollow, eager eyes, fixed upon the door, made an effort to start up, and, stretching forth his arms, cried—
"Milly! Milly! my darling!"
She did not shrink from that embrace; she even drew the thin arms more closely around her for a brief space; then, slipping quietly down upon her knees, supported his head in her arms, while she wept silently.

"Milly," he whispered, holding her hand in his—"Milly, am I forgiven?"

She did not speak, but, bending over him, pressed upon his lips that kiss which she had so long yearned yet feared to give.

"But, Milly, this is so sudden—so unexpected; bless my soul—so strange!" said old Judge Sprague, an hour afterwards. "And"— "I know that it seems so to you, my dear sir; but I have loved him always, from the first time he spoke a kind word to me, a poor friend less child. Indeed, I had no one else to love saw no one worthy to be loved but him, and I cannot leave him. Who should be his last earthly aid and support but I? And it is most fitting that I should have the right to do it as his wife!"

"It is; you speak truly, my child; but let me forewarn you, my dear, that it will be but for a little while—a few weeks, perchance days, at best," said the old man, laying his hand on her head, as if he would ask Heaven's aid in her behalf to bear the trial.
"I know it," she said, leaning her head on

And so, when the pomp of summer sat upon he hills, Horace Gresham breathed out his weary breath in the arms of his wife; and now there are four graves instead of three; and she sits there, as of yore, in the twilight, and watchknows, in God's good time, it shall be

purity.

PROSPECTUS

#### Minth Bolume of Abe Mational Gra. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR :

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR The National Era is an uncompromising on ponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight. and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitution of the United States can deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incur ring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen car

obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor and unchangeably aggressive; that its working can be counteracted only by a permanent sys tem of measures; that the Whig and Democrat the reduction to be effected on raw materials. tem of measures; that the Whig and Democrat-ic Parties, not having been formed with a view to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, but being held in thrall by it, so far from present-ing any resistance to its exactions, afford facil-ities for enforcing them; and that one or both erately in the premises. The Tribune corresities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy has yet been developed—a movement which promises to effect such a union.

The National Fra. while occupying a deciat the action of the House in cutting down the Texas Debt bill. The bill, as it finally passed the Treasury since 1850, subject to her order. Texas, on various pretexts, wanted some three or five millions more, and letter writers, who

has yet been developed—a movement which promises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a decided position in Politics, has amply provided in its Literary Miscellany and News Department for the various wants of the Family. Careful abstracts of Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, are given every week in its columns; during the sessions of Congress, special attention is devoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished literary writers of the country. literary writers of the country.

The Ninth Volume will commence on the 1s.

ary ensuing. Subscriptions should be G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Single copy one year - \$2 | Single copy six months - \$1
Three copies one year - 5 | Five copies six months - 51
Ten copies one year - 15 | Ten copies six months - 8
Payments always in advance,
Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entiof that lately acquired, and will stretch a long organizing its Southern half into a Slave State.

papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, as my risk. Large amounts may be remitted it drafts or certificates of deposit, to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. to be put forward as the rival of San Francisco. Marcy grumbles, but Gadsden, the negotiator, appeals to Jefferson Davis. So runs the story.
General Shields, it is said, declines the can-

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION!

The New York Herald calls the Know Noth ings the practical Temperance party of the

the Southern District.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

OUTSIDE OF THE ERA. - Letter from Mrs.

wood Forest; Leonard Wray; Horace Gre-

who desire the story complete must begin their subscriptions with the first number issued in

INQUIRIES ANSWERED .- Hunter's Land Grad

nation bill passed the Senate last year, but

not the House. This session, it has not bee

The bill to cede to Ohio the residue of the

public lands within her limits, was introduced

ov Mr. Chase in the Senate, and passed, but

There is no part of Kansas or Nebraska tha

PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

papers furnished glowing accounts of the re-

was down in the programme, but the "best

communicated to the House last week. Hav-

Augustus Cæsar Dodge! This gentleman,

whose name will doubtless create a sensation

in Madrid, having been rejected by the People

of Iowa, for his vote on the Nebraska bill, is

now, for this very reason, specially honored by

the President with a mission, for which he has

The Star has fallen out with the Union, and

the Administration, upon the Central Ameri-

can Question, or any other. It is a pity to see

It is now said that the report that Dudley

Mann is to resign his place, as Assistant Secre-

tary of State, is utterly untrue; on the contrary,

he and the Secretary always see eye to eye.

renerally go for the most liberal expenditure,

The rumor is, that the Filibusters, having

ost their Presidential ally, have taken the mat-

ter of Cuban annexation into their own hands;

the Junta of New York having made arrange-

ments to buy the steamer United States, besides

keeping an eye upon another one. It is prob-

able that they may capture Cuba with one steamer; certainly, with two, they could carry

"X." says that the news from Mexico is

disparaging"—that Santa Anna is on his

last-his only leg-and that he is ready for

another sale to the United States. A Washing

ton correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser

gives some particulars about the last item.

Another design is to facilitate the Southern coute to the Pacific for a railroad. San Diego

s to be the capital of the new slave State, and

didateship in Trumbull's District, for Congress.

Districts, Mr. Robinson, editor of the Cincin nati Enquirer, has been appointed marshal o

it by a coup de main!

backed her up.

brethren of the same household falling out.

not a single qualification.

laid schemes of mice and men will fail" some

The People's Department in the Era is

Kansas is the 37th degree of north latitude.

never got through the House.

necimens of their manufacture

received no Extra.

er was it settled that the bill to peal the Missouri Compromise was to become a Law, than the People of the Free States gen rally resolved, first, to prevent the conversi of Kansas into a slaveholding territory, the first practical object of the bill; secondly, to punish Stowe : Continuation of the Article of our Lonon Correspondent on Foreign Affairs; Sheran act of bad faith by remanding to private life those who had been engaged in it, and, no sham; Power of Removal from Office-an eloquent extract; Revelations of Know Nothingonly to provide security against the repet ism in the New York Legislature: American of similar acts, but to institute a system of policy, directly antagonistic to that founded by the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Slave Interest, by placing the political power We hope our friends will not relax their of the free States and of the Federal Govern exertions. The Era has sustained more damment in the hands of men honestly and active

A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

age from Know Nothingism in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and ly opposed to Slavery.

Their first aim, as we have seen, is thus fa a failure. Kansas is conquered by Slavery-Massachusetts, than in any other States. Will not the Anti-Slavery men in those States think has chosen a pro-slavery Delegate to represe her on the floor of Congress, and the imminent danger is, that the election ordered on the 22d of next month will result in the choice of a OUR EXTRA, containing "Sherwood Forest," embraces only that portion of the story publishpro-slavery Legislature. ed up to December 1; so that all subscribers

Their other aim has been partially fulfilled and, should it at last fall short of full accom plishment, the failure must be credited to the niserable intervention of Know Nothingism.

CONNECTICUT was revolutionized so far, as to send us an Anti-Slavery Senator to fill the va cancy occasioned by the resignation of Truman Smith, and to elect another Anti-Slavery man for six years as his successor. The revolution might have been permanent, but Know Nothingism intervened, divided the opponents of Slavery, gave an issue to the Administration Party, and it is now impossible to calculate the

future of that State. New Hampshire, despite the deceptive tactics of the Administration, elected an Anti-Nebras ka Legislature, strong enough to prevent the strong enough to send an Anti-Slavery one. lies below 36° 30'. The southern boundary of The question, whether she is to stop half way in the work of regeneration is to be decided next month, and there would be no difficulty in predicting the result, but for the introduction of the vicious element referred to. This has already secured the nomination of a Hunker for open this week. Next week, it will be opened as usual, and we shall present some excellent the office of Governor, although it is rumored that he has made concessions like those extorted from Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, and its other nominations are said to be Anti-Slavery. We are gratified to notice, however, that Peo The nimble correspondents of the New York ple's Conventions are called for the nominations to the Legislature, and our hopes are strong eption of the news in Washington of Mr. that the result may be such a victory over the Seward's re-election; but, somehow or other, Administration, as shall secure the return of the band of music they talked about, was not out that bleak night. We have no doubt it two Anti-Slavery Senators from that State.

In Iowa the Fusions achieved a signal tri umph, in the election of Governor Grimes, whose Message takes the true ground in rela John B. Miller, of Utica, New York, having tion to Slavery, in the change of the delegation een nominated as Secretary of Legation to to the House of Representatives, and in the Paris, subsequently had leave to withdraw his election of a Legislature, that has given us an name. Some of the letter-writers say it was Anti-Slavery man to succeed Augustus Cæsar because he was an Anti-Nebraska Democrat; Dodge, whose only distinction during his Senabut the correspondent of the Evening Post torial career has been, unshrinking subserviacquits the Administration of the illiberality ence to the demands of Slavery. The pro-slathis would imply. The reason of the with- very character of the State, in its forming stage, drawal, he says, was the opposition made to him, on account of a letter he wrote during the settlers from the slave States; but a change Nebraska struggle, reflecting personally on having been effected, and its pro-slavery lead Senator Douglas, and also because he gave ers having been shorn of their strength, we countenance in his paper to the insinuation trust the revolution may be permanent, espethat Mr. Westbrook, of New York, was bribed cially as the accessions to its population by emito vote for the Nebraska bill. Samuel H. Cox, gration now, are chiefly from the free States, an Ohio Nebraska man, was nominated in his and as Know Nothingism has thus far had lit place, and, being found without spot, was con- tle power as a distinct element.

firmed. Our Senate is great on the point of The results in MAINE and VERMONT were Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, nominated Slavery Senator, Vermont gave us two, and eminently satisfactory. Maine gave us an Anti as Minister to Spain, after due deliberation, both elected Anti-Slavery Governors and Legis

has declined that honor. This decision he latures. In these States, Know Nothingism did a ing reaped all the advantages which such a assume the character of a distinct party, or nomination could confer, he very prudently dare to interfere with the popular sentiment avoided all the responsibilities its acceptance The Fusion movement had its way, and its re would have involved-and made way for an- sults were comparatively pure. In both, so far other distinguished personage, the Honorable as we can judge from appearances, there are but two parties-the party of the Administration and the party of the People-the terms "Whig," "Free Soil," and "Free Demo cratic." are substituted by "Republican." by those who have fused themselves into a com mon organization, and have a right to select their own name. The revolution in these States seems permanent, and we very reasons says that it no longer represents the views of bly predict that in 1856 their votes will b given to an Anti-Slavery candidate for the

New Jersey and Pennsylvania would have arrayed themselves, beyond all doubt, on the side of Freedom, but the mischievous element had taken deep hold of the public mind in both States, so that, although they have been wrested from the Administration, it is now impossible to say by what power, or to what dassachusetts delegation, because it voted with end. The Anti-Slavery sentiment is in danger Houston, of Alabama, to go into Committee of of being crushed within the clammy coils of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the Native Americanism, which has no more natuourpose of taking up his Tariff bill, and then ral affinity with Anti-Slavery principle, than voted to take it up—thus separating themselves Darkness with Light. The sooner the hones from the Protectionists generally. The truth People, those who really desire to see the politiis, we suppose some of them had been con- cal power of Freedom in the ascendant in our sulted with, and probably had succeeded in National Councils, extricate themselves from obtaining as many concessions from the Anti- the entanglements of Know Nothingism, from Tariff men as could be expected. This, and every species of Hunker Alliance, the better for the purity of their principles and the effiit is to be supposed, induced them to act mod- ciency of their efforts. And what we say of these States applies with equal force to Rhops pondent denounces them quite as bitterly as if ISLAND, whose position on the great Question they had betrayed the cause of Human Rights. of Human Freedom we consider as obscure Some of the letter writers are very indignant and unsatisfactory as theirs, and for the same

At one time, although dissatisfied with the the House, provides for the payment to Texas, of precisely the amount that has been lying in we were disposed to rejoice in the results achieved in those States: but a closer and more careful view awakened some distrust That the Administration party was overthrown was something-that Anti-Nebraska men were elected to Congress and the State Legislature was something. But an invisible influence became known that many of the elected looked o it as the source of their success, and the guide of their future course. Know Nothing ism fell in with the popular movement, because it dared not oppose it, gave it color and diection so far as it could, and since then has een laboring to control it. What are the results? The principal candidates spoken of in the Indiana Legislature for the United States Senate, are gentlemen hitherto conspicuous for their opposition to Anti-Slavery agitation; and the Independent Democratic Party finds itself disorganized, without being succeeded by any new Party with a defined policy and aim in Most of the proposed purchase will lie to the west in regard to the great Question of our country. And in Ohio, the friends of Freedom are eviway on the Pacific ocean. The design is, to arther the scheme for dividing California, and dently at fault. The Whigs generally favor the Invisible Order, while those who constitu ted the Independent Democracy are divided respecting it. Some are in the Order, more are out of it. Some insist upon open opposi tion to it, many, on the policy of non-commit-talism. Meantime, there can be little doubt that the Order itself is anxious to determine the time for holding what will be called a Peo ple's State Convention, and to prescribe the ninations. The danger is, that in the conred by this Know Nothingism, the Old Line ocracy may receive a new lease of life. For our own part, we hold now, as we held

ever they are entangled by it, and to set their States where their Party had an Auti-Slavery at all times would it be easy to select questions faces openly and resolutely against it. aces openly and resolutely against it.

In Illinois, we have the opinion of Douglas are, that, had it not been for Know Nothing-

m, Mr. Douglas would have been left without a sympathetic representative in the new delegation from that State. It was this element, Fugitive Slave Act, and its pledge to suppress which, by repelling the naturalized voters, the Anti-Slavery agitation! What is there in saved Richardson; and, by dividing the friends of Freedom, secured the election of a Hunker State Senator in the place of Lincoln, reties? Let Anti-Slavery men, who are in the signed. And this element, we apprehend, has Order remain there, and those who are out, elayed action, in the Illinois Legislature, on esolves in regard to the Nebraska question. The People of Michigan, whatever may be hought of them by their Senators in Congress, have done themselves honor. The Fusion novement got the start of Know Nothingism; lefined its platform, arranged its plan of action, and selected its candidates, without reference to there the slightest squinting towards Native | Possibly, this game may be baffied, but

decided Anti-Slavery Public Sentiment. What part the Secret Order played in the consistent with Human Brotherhood. We Slavery candidate for the Presidency.

What shall we say of NEW YORK? The of the Order. But, as a matter of fact, dissatisfied as were many of the more determined Anti-Slavery men of the State with the course is to be our candidate, and the work will be of Mr. Seward and his friends in opposing such | half done. fusion of the opponents of Slavery as had een formed in other States, and calculated, as uch dissatisfaction was, to impair the efficieney of their efforts, still, the Anti-Slavery sentient did prevail at the ballot-box, against the ombined influences of Silver Grayism, Know Nothingism, and the Administration Party and the result to-day is, the re-election of Mr Seward to the Senate of the United States for ix years. New York cannot be carried for lavery in 1856-and what is true of her. is rue, let us hope, of MASSACHUSETTS .- Know Nothingism boasts

its overwhelming triumphs in that State, but the very magnitude of the vote its candidates eceived, in itself proves that the strength of the Party is factitious. Its achievements are rather a protest against the Hunkerism and Conservatism that sought to prevent the People from uniting against the Slave Interest. than evidence of a purpose to make Native gret that even such a motive should have that State in Congress "to vote for and use rawn honest men into a false position. The Order, influenced undoubtedly by the prevailing sentiment of the State, elected to Congress nen understood to be Anti-Slavery, but whose idelity to our cause has yet to be tested. On he other hand, it gave to Massachusetts a lovernor, who in his message shamefully fell hort of the popular sentiment of his State on the subject of Slavery, and to Boston, a Mayor. whose course had excited the indignation of very lover of Liberty. The election of Henry Vilson, as Senator, was not from choice, but cessity, dictated by the fear that his rejection

night split the new Party irretrievably. But, how does Massachusetts now stand? Whig. Administration, and Free Democratic Parties are all disorganized. The Know Nothngs constitute the only Party. Some of our riends are in it, some are out of it. Some, including those most trusted in former days, oppose it, many excuse it. In itself it embraces ersons of the most diverse opinions in regard Slavery, and has no fixed creed or policy on the subject, The Anti-Slavery men in the Order are allied, by its arbitrary obligations, to pro-slavery men, and these have showed their power in the election of such men as Gardne and Smith. If they continue the alliance, there is an end to all unity of action among the Anti-Slavery People of the State generally. The utsiders will not, cannot act with the insiders and these, by constant association, compromis and bargain with their pro-slavery associates must be demoralized and finally alienated from their old friends.

Where, then, will Massachusetts, Pennsylva nia, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Rhode Island, stand in the election of 1856? Who can answer this question? Who could have failed to answer it, had it not been for the intervention of Know Nothingism The second aim, then, of the People of the free States has been accomplished to this extent: they have generally punished those who betrayed them on the Nebraska Question—they have wrested the free States from the Administra on-they have placed some of them distinctly and permanently on the side of Human Liber y-but some, owing to the mischievous influ nces of Know Nothingism, have been left in an undefined condition, in danger every moment of a baleful reaction, and so uncertain in thei novements as to defy predictions concerning their future course. Hence the doubt now whether the People of the free States will b able to accomplish the final result at which they aimed—the redemption of the Federal Govern ment from slaveholding vassalage, by the elec-tion of an Anti-Slavery President, and the in

stitution of a system of policy directly opposed to the scheme of policy so long and so pertinaciously pursued by the Slave Interest. There are those, who, taking a limited and exceptional view, tell us, "O, this Order our State has made no war on us, but so far its movements have rather aided us." That is no reason why you should encourage what is nherently wrong. That is no reason why you should encourage an organization which, in its general action throughout the country, has partially frustrated the Anti-Slavery aims of he People of the Free States. That is no the People of the Free States. That is no reason why you should encourage a Party which, now acting nationally, does ignore and must ignore the Slavery Question. That is no reason why you should encourage a ency, to resign their position?" is no reason why you should encourage a Pary which, it is notorious, is laying its plans He took to

that great subject.
You say, when the time shall come, and such a candidate shall be selected, "The Antithree months ago, that the only true course for honest and earnest lovers of Freedom to pursue is, to free themselves from the Order when-

complexion, once tell us precisely the same thing—and yet the largest vote they ever cast
was for a candidate bound by open and
solemn declaration to support the Baltimore platform, with its oath of obedience to the encourage them, and abstain from all oppo-

fixion of the North between two malefactors. The Old Line Democratic Party will reorgan ize, adopt the Baltimore platform, plant itsel on the ground of opposition to oath-bound Secret Political Associations, and all proscrip tion on account of nativity or religion, and We speak from the record, and from events, select a moderate Southern man for its stand is they appear. It is said, we know not on what ard bearer. The Know Nothings will ignore outhority, that the Know Nothings helped it the Slavery Question, put forth their narrow, self forward, exerted great influence, and claimed ish creed, and select for their standard-bearer some of the candidates. It may be true, but some plausible man, acceptable to the Lodges where is the evidence? Not certainly in the of the South, and rather looked upon with favor nigh platform adopted by the Republican Par- by the Protestant clergy, the Temperance men , as it called itself; not in the speeches or and the easily-gulled Anti-Slavery people of the clarations of any of its candidates, that have North-and then, throughout the country, the ome to our knowledge; not in the message of stereotyped appeal of easy virtue and purbling lovernor Bingham; not in the action of its conscience-"choose the less of two evila"egislature, up to this date. In none of these | would soon array the masses for and against

sition, and the year 1856 will witness the cruci

mericanism. Whatever may be now the will not be by such a course as has been purtrength or aims of Know Nothingism in sued by the freemen of the North and West dichigan, we are constrained to attribute the generally, and by the majority of the Antiextraordinary revolution in that State to a Slavery Party. There is but one way, it seems to us, in which it can be balked. Let every man who thinks it more important to have an Antianvass in Wisconsin, how far it influenced | Slavery President in 1856, than to waste ammuhe results, how much ascendency it has ac- nition upon Foreigners and Catholics, if in the juired over the Party that has come into Order, come out of it, if out of it, oppose it ower, we are not advised; but, if Charles and let all such honestly form an open Union, burkee be really a fair representative of that on clear, distinct, Constitutional, Anti-Slavery party, the fact shows that Wisconsin is too principles, for the express purpose of obtaining beral to be bound in the fetters of Native the control of the Federal Government in 1856 Americanism. He must have changed his and placing it actively on the side of Human ature, to become an advocate of any policy Liberty. And, to make their Union effective to give it a rallying point, concert of action shall take it for granted that the vote of directness and power, let it select at once for Wisconsin, in 1856, will be given for an Anti- its Presidential Candidate, the man, whoever he may be, who represents most conspicuously the great issues of Freedom against Slavery, Imerican Organ claims that two hundred and who can bring to the maintenance of these housand of its voters are enrolled in the lodges | issues the greatest amount of political strength. Let it be well understood, what it is we intend to do, how we are going to do it, and who

> Unless some such course as this shall peedily adopted, we see not what is to save u from another four years of Slaveholding as endency, either in the person of a "Nationa Democrat" or a "National Native American. For ourselves, we wish to place this declara tion on record: Never shall our vote be given to any man, whatever his professions or antecedents, who shall come forth as a candidate for the Presidency, representing any Party pledged, or committed in any way, to the degradation disfranchisement, or proscription, of any clas of men, white or black, on account of race, nativity, or religion. On the contrary, whatever power or influence we may have, shall be dedicated to active, unrelenting war against every such candidate.

#### RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.

The Senate of Michigan by a vote of 22 to 5 and the House by a large majority, recently by the freemen of Michigan. their best exertions to procure the passage of an act of Congress, that shall prohibit the i troduction or existence of Slavery in any of th Territories of the United States, and especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introdu without delay a bill for the latter purpose; also " to use their best exertions to procure th immediate repeal of the act of 1850, known s the Fugitive Slave Law."

The Legislature is fresh from the People and elected expressly on the issues embraced in these resolutions. The canvass was a protracted one; the course of the two Senators. voting for a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was submitted to the People for their judgment. General Cass appeared in his own classifies the vote in the House of Representabehalf, and endeavored to justify himself to his tives, as follows: constituents. There was no evasion, no unfairness, in the canvass. The question was distinctly put to the People-do you approve, or do you condemn, the course and policy of your Senators on the Nebraska Question, and on the Slavery Question, generally? Their answer was recorded in the rejection of nearly all the Cass and Stuart candidates, and in the election of an overwhelming majority, in both branches of the Legislature, sternly opposed to the entire action of these Senators in relation to Slavery.

The resolutions, then, passed by the Legislature, are a fair expression of the views and will of the People of Michigan. Copies of them were sent to the Senators instructed; they were presented by Mr. Stuart; and, they were dis-

Mr. Stuart " would simply remark, that when ever the occasion should arise which should make it necessary for him to act or vote upon the subjects alluded to in these resolutions, he should endeavor to regulate his conduct and his action by his sense of duty to the State whose representative he was, and duty to the Constitution of the United States which he had sworn to support."

duty to introduce without delay a bill for the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and as he declined to do so, on the pretext that he would decide how to act, when an occasion should arise, he plainly disobeyed the instructions of the Legislature, and disregarded its will-not paying it the respect of assigning

a reason for his conduct. Mr. Gass referred to the passage of resolu tions, some years ago, by the Legislature of his State, instructing him to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. That Legislature was Democratic. He took the earliest occasion to avow his purpose, should the proceedings of the Senate call upon him to vote upon that question, to resign his place. He would recognise the right of instruction, but not sacrifice his own convictions. Since then, the Democratic Party by a com bination against it, had been thrown into the minority, and the Legislature, being in the hands of its opponents, instructs him to do what his convictions forbid. He would peremptorily decline to obey these instructions, and at the same time, retain his place. To justify this decision, he propoun

"Has a political party, whenever it ascend

He took the negative of the question. Pary which, it is notorious, is taying its plans for the Presidency, in which it expects to succeed by the selection of a candidate on the basis of silence and acquiescence in relation to without pressing necessity. Into this would introduce changes, radically affect would introduce changes, radically affect the consequences. "The consequences," he remarked, "of a rule of action are too obvious to need deta

for this process of removal, which no he man, of an opposite party, could support." This was the pith of his argument. He pro-

"All I seek is to explain why I acknowledged the obligations of the former instructions, and deny those of the present. And when I de ny the power of the existing majority of the Leg islature of Michigan, composed as it is of political opponents, whose efficient bond of union is antagonism to the Democracy, to instruct me on of office, I feel that my object is accomplished."

The position of the General resolves itself simply into this—I recognise the right of what I style a Democratic Legislature to instruct Senators in Congress, but not the right of au unti-Democratic Legislature. That this is precisely what he means, is place perond all doubt, by the following declaration,

beyond all doubt, by the following declaration, which occurs subsequently in his speech:

"For myself, sir, if Providence permit, I shall remain in the position I occupy during the residue of my term of service, unless, indeed, the Democracy of Michigan should require me to do what my convictions of duty would prohibit me from doing; in which event I should retire, without hesitation, to private life."

It follows that, in the judgment of General Cass, what he calls the Democracy has the exceptions of the state of the s

clusive right to rule—to legislate, to elect, to nstruct—that when it is thrown into the minor ty by the action of the masses of the People, it denied its inalienable right, and the majority, ov whatever name called, is simply a usurperhas no legitimate title to rule—to legislate, to elect, to instruct! The ridiculous absurdity the assumption would excite derision, did i emanate from a younger and less respectable The dogma of the right of instruction needs

evision. It is certainly repudiated to all intents and purposes by the self-styled leaders of the Democracy of the North. Witness the con duct of the Senators from New Hampshire, of the Senator from Connecticut, and this fresh example of recusancy on the part of the Michigan Senators. The truth is, the dogma as maintained by some theorists is too extravagant for a rule of conduct. That the Legislature of a State has a right to signify to the Representatives and Senators of that State in Congress its opinion and will upon any question, few will there a particle of evidence before the Court to dress delivered on the occasion, by Joseph H. deny. How far such an expression of opinion establish that fact. It was as if a man had Bradley, Esq., was exceedingly appropriate, should be binding, is a question for the decision of those instructed: and this decision, it seems to us, must depend upon a single question-is to us, must depend upon a single question—is readily understand what must be the character this Legislative Instruction a fair expression of our United States Court, when it so far overthe deliberate, settled opinion and will of the rides and nullifies all law, as to convict a man of the Institution are adorned with thousands majority of the People of the State? If the Senator is constrained to answer this question for ator is constrained to answer this question for The Judge ruled, on the occasion, that inas-much as Garland, the claimant, had averred ciple of a Representative Government require obedience or resignation. If honest, honorable, and truly Democratic, he will obey or resign. Nay, such a Senator would need no Legislative Instruction to remind him of his duty. He would be prompt to execute what he believed the will of the People of his State, or, if his convictions of right forbade, promptly resign, make room for the selection of an agent disposed to carry out the People's wishes, and thus demonstrate his devotion to the Representative Prin-As it is, General Cass and his colleague are

no Representatives of Michigan. What do they represent? For what services do they draw their per diem? For defying the will, for misepresenting the views, of a sovereign State? It is a consolation to reflect that they stand in the Senate without authority and without position, allies of the Slave Interest, but repudiated | illegal.

#### ELECTION OF W. H. SEWARD.

Regarding the re-election of Mr. Seward to e Senate, as a triumph over the combined forces of the Pro-Slavery and Know Nothing parties, we last week congratulated our readers upon that event. The less said about it as a Vhig achievement, the better. Had he stood solely or chiefly as the representative of Whigism, he would have been defeated, and we should have shed no tears on that account. Let Mr. Seward, or his friends for him, divorce him from the Anti-Slavery Principle, and his

political strength is gone. The American Organ is chagrined at his e-election, but takes pains to exculpate the Know Nothings from blame in the matter. It

Seward - . 59 13 (Hard) 16 9 (Soft) 13 Dickinson . 0 Seymour - 0 Of the twenty-four abser

oft Democrats, some "bogus" Know Noth ngs, desirous of the election of Mr. Seward and ready to vote for him, if necessary In the Senate the vote stood: Seward - 13 5 0 18
Dickinson - 0 0 5 (D. Hard) 5

Total in the Senate

The absentees were "Soft" Democrats, and bogus" Know Nothings, ready, as in the louse, to vote for him, if necessary. This is the statement of the Organ.

resume it is true to this extent, that many of a absentees, had there been occasion for their votes to secure the election of Mr. Seward. would have been forthcoming.

The Know Nothings who voted or were wil ing to vote for Mr. Seward, are stigmatized by the Organ as "bogus," and it now rejoices that the Order is expurgated of such traitors: "From this time forth, the 'American party n New York, purged of the political hucksters who have bartered and sold a seat in the Senate

otatoes, will be national in its character, and patriotic in its purposes, and will pursue the high ends of its organization, without further parrassment in its progress. Another little matter deserves a single com

"We have a fifth inquiry" says the American Organ "to make of the Forney and Pierce presses, which we hope they will answer. Why was it, that, on the first arrival of the telegraphic despatch at Washington, announcing Seward's re-election, several Administration Democratic Senators joyfully extended their hands, and congratulated that Senator upon the result? Again, why was it that, on the night of the same day, several Administration Democrats visited Seward at his lodgings, and rejoiced with him upon his triumph?" poiced with him upon his triumph?"

This Government has uniformly held that the Mosquito Indians are a savage tribe, and that, Mothings, lately eulogized by the Organ, who

shook hands with Governor Seward on the same ceasion, and partook, with their Democratic rethren, of his hospitality, can answer. It so appened that "on the night of the same day," Slaveholders and Abolitionists, Know Nothings and Anti-Know Nothings, "Softs" and Hards," and a promisenous set of gentlemen, "visited Governor Seward at his ings," and united in a very pleasant, social en-

## THE NEW SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

LYNAN TRUMBULL WAS chosen United States nator, on the 8th, by the Legislature of Illito succeed General Shields. Mr. Trun oull is said to be a man of decided talent energy of character, and a very radical Demo erat—one who has generally been in advance of his Party. On the Nebraska Question, he

honest icy, and was returned to Congresss as an AntiNebraska Representative. His election to the
He proHe proSenate occasions a vacancy, and the Telegraph reports that General Shields is announced from the Mosquito King, is exploded, and they as a candidate to fill it. If this be so, the object, we presume, is, to obtain a reversal of the in any part of Central America is lodged in popular verdict of the District on the Nebraska some one of its civilized States. Question, inasmuch as the General is commit-

# THE NEW SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

We feared at first that the announcement of the election of Charles Durkee, as United States Senator from Wisconsin, was premature, but

later accounts verify the report.

Thus in rapid succession we have chronicled the election of five United States Senators, as the fruits of the Pierce and Douglas Nebraska

#### AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writing from Madison, Wisconsin, gives the following particulars of the election of Mr.

publican party. The Republicans proper were in a minority of three in the Senate, and in a majority of four in the Assembly, having a majority of one on joint ballot. Mr. Durkee was elected at the third sitting of the joint convention, on the eighth ballot, getting 54 votes, to 53 for all other candidates the exact Republic can vote-giving him a majority of one. The release of Booth and Ryecraft by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, is of vast significance, as showing how State Authority may interpose against the tyranny of the Federal Judiciary. The same correspondent of the Tribune throws some light on the process by

which this result has been reached. "Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft, the recent convicts of the United States District Court for this State, are now here on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Supreme Court of this State, to have the merits of their conviction and imprisonment inquired into. The writ was unani-mously granted by the Court, on this ground, viz: that while these gentlemen were convicted for rescuing a 'fugitive from labor,' it was not even averred in the indictment, that Glover, who was rescued, was a 'fugitive from labor,' nor was been arraigned, tried, and convicted of murder, without a particle of proof before the Court that a murder had been committed. You will of an offence, without any knowledge or proof that such an offence had been con of Glover, was a 'fugitive from labor,' there-fore, Glover was the man; and as Booth and Ryecraft had aided his escape, they deprived hemselves of the benefit of be to prove that he was not a fugitive. That is if a man is accused of murder, it remains for him to prove himself not guilty. The inferences are all in favor of Slavery, and Liberty emains to be proven and established in the "It is proper to add that, in granting the

on the ground that he believed the law entirely unconstitutional; another, that he reserved his nd the third, on the latter ground." Since then, the Court have liberated both Booth and Ryecraft, on the ground, as we understand, that the indictment against them was

It seems that the Administration has reconsidered its ground in relation to the Central American Expedition. The letter from Mr. Marcy to the Minister from Costa Rica, inserted in the Era some weeks ago, vindicated the if they can defeat Mr. Gwin. The politicians, character of the Expedition, and ignored the generally of a Pro-Slavery stripe, seem to have fact that the "grant" claimed by Col. Kinney was within the jurisdiction of the Central American States. It was heralded as an endorsement of the enterprise. What new light they might have carried the day. As it is has dawned upon Secretary Marcy, that he standing on the Administration platform, and should set his face now against what he smiled yet opposing the Administration, what can upon a few weeks ago? Col. Kinney had an they expect? Just what they deserveinterview with him, and then addressed him a letter, setting forth the eminently peaceful character of the Expedition. Mr. Marcy, not at all satisfied, replies as follows:

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Kinney.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington February 4, 1855. Sin: If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th ultimo is a mere peaceful emigration; if you, and those who propose to go with you, prefer to leave the United States, and seek a permanent home in a foreign country—to renounce your citizenship here, and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and to submit yourselves to the laws of another juris-diction; it is neither the duty nor the desire of this Government to interfere with your proceed-ing. By such a course you cease to be citizens of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to protection as such citizens from this Government.

You seem, however, to repel the inference that you intend to submit to the existing sovereign authority of any country. Your design in this respect is indicated by the following passage in your letter:

"It is my purpose to occupy some suitable place, and to establish municipal regulations for the immediate government of the colonists, so that it may be in my power to enforce order

which you are going is not within the territorial limits of some Government.

That it is a part of the sovereignty of a Government is implied in the fact that you claim to have "a grant" for the lands you propose to occupy. Although you do not state the to occupy. Although you do not state the source or nature of your grant, and the particular country to which you propose to go, it is evident from the title of your association, "the Central American Company," that your destination is Central America, and I know no por-

tion of it over which some of the Central An

can States have not sovereign jurisdiction.

It is very generally understood that your colony proposes to take possession of a part of the Mosquito country; over the whole of which Nicaragua or Costa Rica claims jurisdiction. The ministers of those Governments have both declared that you have no grant from their posed expedition as an invasion of their righ of property, jurisdiction, and sovereignty, your grant is derived, as it is presumed to h from a personage called the Mosquito King, it is proper that you should be apprized of the light in which this Government would regard such a title. The political condition of what is called the Mosquito kingdom, has, for several years past, been a matter of discussion between the United States and Great Britain.

country where they are, they have no sovereign or political authority there, and no capacity to transfer to individuals an absolute and permaent title to the lauds in their possession; and that the right of eminent domain, which only can be the source of such title, is in certain of the Central American States.

If the emigrants should be formed into com-panies commanded by officers, and furnished

rith arms, such organization would assum sharacter of a military expedition, and, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

This is placing the Company in rather a had box. If the adventurers go as peaceful colonists, they expatriate themselves, and make themselves subjects of one of the Central Hodge tore it down, saying firmly, but quietly

strenuously opposed Mr. Douglas and his pol- American States. If they go in companies

That Col. Kinney is somewhat mistaken in his representation to the Secretary of the character of the Expedition, would appear from the following letter, over his own signature published in the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, Jan. 30.]

The Mosquito Expedition.—A letter from Col.

Kinney, who is engaged in the Central American expedition, to a gentleman in this vicinity, has been handed us for publication. It may be of interest to the adventurous and enterpri-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1855. Sir: I have yours of the 10th. Every emigrant to Central America, who engages to serve the Government to be established there, in a mil-itary capacity, should it be required, for twelve months, (as the militia of any country,) will receive a grant of land of 640 acres, and officers proportion to their rank.
Should you be able to conduct a number of

migrants to that country, you will be entitled o a position as officer in proportion to the

San Juan del Norte (late Greytown) will be
the place of debarkation. I shall leave for that
port by the first of February next.

Yours.

H. L. Kinney. Yours, H. L. Kinney.
Here is fully disclosed the military character

of the enterprise, together with the intention to establish an independent Government. If it be authentic, (and we presume no one doubts or this point,) the Administration is now bound to arrest the Expedition. We should like to hear from the Intelligencer,

and other respectable journals, which some time since commended this enterprise, what they think now.

#### BEAUTIFUL EXHIBITION IN WASHINGTON

On Thursday, the 8th of February, the Sec ond Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute was formally opened in the halls o the Smithsonian Institution, in the presence of a very large concourse of persons. The Ad dress delivered on the occasion, by Joseph H eloquent, and impressively delivered. The Ex. hibition is one of great interest. The products of the industry, skill, and taste of the Amer can people are well represented, and the halls of offerings, comprising many objects of rare curiosity, while the machinery in operation is of itself a subject worthy of prolonged and care. ful examination.

Multitudes daily and nightly crowd the beau tiful promenades, delighted with the scene and with the music of the orchestra, the pianos, the melodeons, the organs, and at times the voices of voluntary vocalists. While we congratulate the Metropolitan Institute and our city at large upon the triumphant success of this Exhibition we would suggest to our readers abroad, tha it is not probable that a season will soon again occur, in which a visit to Washington will prove so agreeable and profitable as during the continuance of this display. From the 20th of February until the 8th or 10th of March will. we presume, be the most satisfactory time for such a visit.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC.

The latest intelligence from the mines in California is favorable. The North star brings a million and a quarter of gold on freight. 17th ult. Philip L. Edmonds, a Nebraska man, late of Missouri, was the Whig candidate against Gwin. The Broderick men, having no hope of their own man, will be content things their own way. The People are of no account. Had the Whies adopted the Anti-Nebraska issue, and appealed to the people, nothing.

## BURNING IN EFFIGY.

The Know Nothings, in various localities in New York, are displaying their sublime Americanism by burning in effigy those members o the Assembly who, in disobedience to the Order, voted for Mr. Seward. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Albany, February 9th, says:

"Burning members in effigy continues. Yes-erday morning, the Hon. Mr. Littlejohn and the Hon. Mr. E. Cole were presented with such fistinction in Greenbush, opposite this city

## SIMON CAMERON NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

The nomination of Simon Cameron for United States Senator, by the Know Nothing Caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature, has created some surprise. He is one of the old body guard of Slavery-a man who, when in the Senate before, was as uniformly subservien to the Slave Power as Augustus Cæsar Dodge. We suppose his nomination is to be accepted as an evidence of the Anti-Slavery character

We do not often print long obituary no tices, but, by request of some Southern friends, we insert the following notice of a remarkable colored man .- Ed. Era.

## A REMARKABLE MAN.

Died at Mechanicsville, Montgomery county respectable and well-known colored man, in the 48th year of his age. His disease was the typhoid fever, which has been particularly fatal, during the present season, among people of color in this healthy region, and under which his powerful frame sank, after a week's sick-

The deceased was a remarkable man. had worked in the village, at the trade of a blacksmith, for thirty years; and, though as to handle and temper, was much respected his employers, and by all who knew him. I was faithful, industrious, and temperate, and was faithful, industrious, and temperate, and acquired by his exertions a fair amount of property.

But, beyond these not uncommon traits, he

possessed certain qualities that awakened at unusual degree of interest in his character among persons of high intelligence and dis-crimination. From several individuals of that description, the writer of this article has heard such expressions as the following: "Washin ton Hodge is certainly a natural genius-

his own person.

There was something of the heroic about him, as is shown in the following incident have man him, as is shown in the following incident:
It must be mentioned, that he was a large mantall, and well proportioned, and possessed of
extraordinary physical power. One day, while
busily engaged at his labors in the smith-shop,
a man rode up to the door, and ordered him, in
an imperious manner, to fasten up to the shop
door a printed advertisement. Hodge, with his
usual respectful politeness, was going to com-He refused then to touch the paper. The mai giving Hodge the benefit of some rough male dictions, stuck up the advertisement himself.

that he would not we sign at the door. The man, irritated by such drew a pistol, and dec a little given to star (and, as he spoke, he culean arm, a ponder you miss me, you're a didn't shoot, and the b with his work.
Other incidents of

NO. 424

be related, all going thack was, every inche He is gone; and i mated, Nature made black skin, he has a

ENATE REPORT ON On the 6th instant diciary Committee port on the conduct The Committee

" For many of the the foregoing report t of Regents. From th committee, after an the proceedings refer adopted the languag no action of the Sena in regard to the Smit

this is the unanimo This report is writt struction of an act of ble, when it is kno Committee on the Ju long to the "straite in questions of consti of the United State that these gentlem gnat," find no diffic little moment as the wallow-not a cam an Institution, and without an effort. They tell us truly

"The money with been founded was States by James Sm at Washington, under sonian Institution," increase and diffusi "Congress accepte of August 10, 1846, to carry into effect th The language of the cretion in the manner different opinions mi tertained on the subj

They go on to sa they could blink out "The fifth section formed, and the eigh priation, not exceeding thousand dollars ann tion of a library con pertaining to all de The entire sum of is, say \$30,000 ann

gress, who are the not the Regents cre fessor Henry, electe their Secretary, appr "not exceeding an ally, for the gradual That Congress desi library is so clear, t can doubt it for a us. We leave it to ou enactment before t power to act in the these wise men say-"The collection Washington would crease or diffuse kn

try, not even among

The Committee an sor Henry are for a li a library in which " knowledge" are rep gentlemen would have or their works, as the Smithsonian Ins done for diffusion of No! the library they is to be collected in Henry, as arbiter of by a secret council publish Contribution the Institution. Th learned societies. lication we know number will not exceed copies of each. The send their published Institution; and in

created, and is in pro

"The books are,

Committee say-

of the character calcul tions of the donor of Congress. They are published by or under ous institutions of E in scientific pursuits, respective researche whenever they are sent to the "Smithson for the publications are transmitted to establishments abroad ed, and the means by are peculiarly calcul for which the munifi trust to the United \* The pub scientific researches calculated to stimul at the same time ena public the fruits of mission of these pu societies in Europe, a fruits of similar resea to each the benefit of edge' which either

It would seem, fr report, that James a half million of dol to create an esta Washington, for the quiry. And who ca failed to have expre did not use that we have been to him, he to found at Washing the increase and diffi men." Congress has ment, and at this me land, that a great lib but for literature, with human knowledge, st here. But, say the C "It is the duty of itself of the lights of its plan of operations that a different one volicits of the trust, and wisely, for the resemble the second of the committee committee and the committee c mmittee see nothing the which calls for s

"The Regents have ner Captain Alvarado could better discharg him than by obeying and accordingly browns dismissed by the nd why not the Res

that he would not work in a shop with such a sign at the door. Then the impatient gentleman, irritated by such unaccustomed obstinacy, drew a pistol, and declared he would shoot him. "T.t-take sure aim, then," said Hodge, who was a little given to stammering, "or, by God," (and, as he spoke, he swung up, with his Herculean arm, a ponderous smith's hammer.) "if you miss me, you're a dead man!" The man didn't shoot, and the blacksmith went on quietly work. with his work.
Other incidents of a similar character, coul

ther incidents of a similar character, could be related, all going to prove that this departed black was, every inch of him, a man.

He is gone; and if, as I have heard it intimated, Nature made a mistake in giving him a black skin, he has gone where that and all other mistakes will be fully rectified.

# SENATE REPORT ON THE SMITHSONIAN IN

On the 6th instant, Mr. Butler, from the Ju diciary Committee of the Senate, made a re port on the conduct of this-Institution. The Committee say, in concluding their

"For many of the views and statements in the foregoing report the committee are indebt-ed to the full and luminous reports of the Board of Regents. From the views entertained by the committee, after an impartial examination of the proceedings referred to, the committee have adopted the language of the resolution, "that no action of the Senate is necessary and proper in regard to the Smithsonian Institution;" and this is the unanimous opinion of the committee. his is the unanimous opinion of the committe

This report is written with a freedom of construction of an act of Congress very remarkable, when it is known that a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate belong to the "straitest sect of the Pharisees. in questions of construction of the Constitution of the United States. It is evident enough that these gentlemen, who can "strain at a guat," find no difficulty, in a matter of so little moment as the Smithsonian Institution, to swallow-not a camel even, but the Smithson an Institution, and all thereunto appertaining without an effort.

They tell us truly that-"The money with which the institution he been founded was bequeathed to the Unite States by James Smithson, of London, to foun at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," an establishment "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among

GTON.

alls of

e Ad-

priate, he Ex-

sands

f rare

tion is

atulate

d, that

e con-

0th of

will,

me for

people,

m, and

at can

bers of

Albany,

s. Yes-

NATOR.

when in

Dodge.

cepted

uary no-

arkable

Congress accepted the trust, and by the act of August 10, 1846, established an institution to carry into effect the intention of the testator The language of the will left a very wide dis cretion in the manner of executing the trust, and different opinions might very naturally be en-tertained on the subject."

They go on to say, what by no possibilit they could blink out of sight, that-

"The fifth section requires a library to be formed, and the eighth section provides that the Regents shall make from the interest an approhousand dollars annually, for the gradual forma-tion of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowl-

The entire sum of income of the Institution is say \$30,000 annually. Of this sum, Congress, who are the trustees of Smithson, and not the Regents created by their act, nor Professor Henry, elected by these Regents as their Secretary, appropriated specifically a sum not exceeding an average of \$25,000 annually, for the gradual formation of a library." That Congress designed the creation of a library is so clear, that no plain, honest man can doubt it for a moment. So it seems to us. We leave it to our readers, if, with such an enactment before them, they, as true men, could have assumed the duties of Regents, and Congress, under which they alone have any power to act in the premises: But hear what these wise men sav\_

"The collection of an immense library at Washington would certainly not tend to increase or diffuse knowledge in any other country, not even among the countrymen of the tes-

The Committee and the Regents and Professor Henry are for a library of some sort, but not a library in which "all departments of human knowledge" are represented. Like Plato, these gentlemen would have no such worthless men, or their works, as Shakspeare and Milton, in the Smithsonian Institution. What have they done for diffusion of knowledge among men? No! the library they all unite in commending is to be collected in this novel way. Professor Henry, as arbiter of scientific reputation, aided by a secret council of his own selection, will publish Contributions to Science, at the cost of he Institution. These will be sent abroad to learned societies. Of the number of each pubication we know nothing, but presume the number will not exceed the demand-say 250 copies of each. These learned societies will send their published papers to the Smithsonian Institution; and in this way a library will be created, and is in process of creation. And the

Committee say—
"The books are, for the most part, precisely The books are, for the most part, precisely of the character calculated to carry out the intentions of the donor of the fund and of the act of Congress. They are chiefly composed of works published by or under the auspicies of the numerous institutions of Europe which are engaged in scientific pursuits, giving an account of their respective constitutions of the properties of the properties of the control of

with the beauty of the maps, the exquisite delinations of Europe which are engaged in scientific pursuits, giving an account of their respective researches and of new discoveries whenever they are made. These works are sent to the "Smithsonian Institution," in return for the publications of this Institution, which are transmitted to the learned societies and establishments abroad. The library thus formed, and the means by which it is accomplished, are peculiarly calculated to attain the object for which the munificent legacy was given in trust to the United States.

\* \* \* The publication of the results of scientific researches made by the Institution is calculated to stimulate American genius, and at the same time enable it to bring before the public the fruits of it labors. And the transmission of these publications to the learned societies in Europe, and receiving in return the finits of similar researches made by them, gives to each the benefit of the 'increase of knowledge' which either may obtain, and at the same time diffuses it throughout the civilized world."

It would seem, from the whole tone of this report, that James Smithson has bequeathed a half million of dollars to the United States, to create an establishment in the City of Washington, for the promotion of scientific inquiry. And who can doubt, if such had been his wish he a area of the size of the scientific pressions and of the search of the letter-press. The quality of the letter-press. The quality of the eletter-press. The quality of the letter-press. The quality of the Paper, the coloring, size, form, &c., are just what they ought to be. The publishers is the paper, the coloring, size, form, &c., are just what they ought to be. The publishers deserve the thanks of the American People for the tester, skill, carefulness, and enterprise, they have displayed in this undertaking. We annex the terms, for the benefit of those who may desire to subscribe for the work:

Prices of the "Allas of the World." — Emboss ed cloth and leather, marbled edge

quiry. And who can doubt, if such had beenwish, he, a man of science, would have failed to have expressed his purpose? But he did not use that word, so familiar as it must have been to him, but his word is knowledge to found at Washington "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Congress has created such an establish ment, and at this moment it is the law of the and, that a great library, not for science only. but for literature, with all other departments of human knowledge, shall be gradually formed

human knowledge, shall be gradually formed here. But, say the Committee—
"It is the duty of that Institution to avail itself of the lights of experience, and to change its plan of operations when they are convinced that a different one will better accomplish the objects of the trust. The Regents have done so, and wisely, for the reasons above stated. The committee see nothing, therefore, in their conduct which calls for any new legislation or any change in the powers now exercised by the Regents."

The Regents have done so!" In like man her Captain Alvarado Hunter was convinced he ould better discharge the trust com him than by obeying the order of his superior, and accordingly brought his ship home, and was dismissed by the President without delay. And wy not the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

We are glad to know that this matter is beore a Special Committee of the House of Representatives, who, we are told, have already begun to look behind the veil which has hid from view the ways and workings of this Institution and who will reveal the secrets of that prison house in due time.

upon our mind as we have examined this ques-tion, and which clothes it with singular interest. It is this: that the Chief Justice of the United States can find it in his breast to sanction such a construction of the law of Congress as has been given by the Regents of this Smithsonian Institution, of which he is the President, and which received his sanction and vote at the late eeting of the Board of Regents over which he oresided; and after the eloquent, logical, and convincing argument of the Hon. Rufus Choate, lenying the propriety of such a construction of law, which report is a poor defence. Plain men like ourselves, are staggered with such a result as this; and we ask, was not Talleyrand right when he said, "The use of words is to conceal our thoughts, not to express them?"

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wasington

It is a pleasure to look at a volume of this kind, so beautifully printed, so copiously and finely illustrated. Major Proctor's History of the Crusades—their rise, progress, and results—is not an unknown book to many of our readers The American publishers present us with a revised edition of it, illustrated by more than one hundred and fifty finely executed engravings. The American editor remarks that no other historian of the Crusades has "succeeded in comprising so complete and entertaining a parrative in so reasonable a compass."

Little did the Christian Powers of Europe

when undertaking in the eleventh and twelfth centuries to subvert the dominion of the Turk dream of the gigantic efforts that the greatest Christian nations of Modern Europe would put forth to maintain this dominion intact! THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, and the Reformation in Ger

many. With an Introduction, by the Rev. Theophilu Stort, D. D. Published and for sale as above. We must again express our admiration of the typographical taste of Lindsay & Blakiston There is nothing about this volume—paper type, binding, illustrations, title page—that does not please the eye. Their enterprise is worthy

of all praise and reward. The work before us presents a pictorial life of Luther, and is a translation from a German work printed at Hamburgh. The American editor prefixes a long introduction, in which he defends the great Reformer against all attacks and insinuations, whether well or ill founded He is a hero-worshipper, and admires without qualification

The work itself is not logical or analytic i s form, but rather descriptive and eulogistic, touching with effect on the many signal events n the career of the Reformer. THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY DELIGHT. Published and for sale

Another very elegant volume from the sam publishers, comprising a fine selection of poems, glowing with the religions sentiment, from the best English and American authors. COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS of William Collins. Thorn

Gray, and Oliver Goldsmith. With Biographica Sketches and Notes. Edited by Epes Sargeant. Bos ton: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, 7th street.

It is the intention, we believe, of Phillips, Sampson, & Co., to give to the American Public a complete series of the Standard British Poets, in a convenient form, handsome style, and at a price that shall make them accesible to the masses of the People. The American editor devotes himself to the task of preserving a pure text, and furnishing such sketches of the authors, notes, &c., as may be instructive

and illustrative.

A series of this kind must be a valuable ad dition to our private libraries.

COLTON'S AMERICAN ATLAS, and ATLAS OF THE WORLD Illustrating Physical and Political Geography. Con-structed from Official Surveys, and other authentic materials. Published by J. H. Colton & Co., 172 William street, New York.

The American Atlas contains separate maps of all the States and countries of North and South America and the West Indies, in all. ninety maps and plans, on fifty-five sheets.

The Atlas of the World embraces, in addition, about an equal number of maps, representing the States and countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica.

Besides the usual kind of information given in

Atlases, these maps represent all works of public improvement, complete and projected, public surveys, and other matters of importance, and each Atlas contains geographical and statistical accounts of the countries represented, at

once full and accurate.

We have had an opportunity of examining a portion of the work, and have been struck with the beauty of the maps, the exquisite delicacy and distinctness of the lettering, and the elegant style of the letter-press. The quality

# " FIVE POINTS MONTHLY RECORD."

The best Periodical to circulate, for the Times Agents wanted, in every community. For terms address the Editor, (with references,) care of Rev. L. M Pease, New York.

way, have all works on Phrenology, Hydropathy, Phonography, Education, Temperance, and the Natural Sciences generally. They also publish—

LIFE ILLUSTRATD—A new first-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Sciences and the Arts; to ENTERTALNERY, INFROVEMENT, and PROORES. One of the BEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD. Two DOLLARS a year.

year.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy; and those laws which govern Life and Health. S1 a year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—Devoted to the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. S1 a year. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New York

## TO ADVERTISERS.

H. P. Whitney is our authorized canvassing agent & New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forwar advertisements for the Era at our lowest rates. Advertisements can be left at his office, No. 89 Na

#### foreign Affairs. THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Nesselrode, after having stated that the Caar felt bound to refuse his acceptance to the There is one consideration which forces itself appen our mind as we have examined this question, and which clothes it with singular interest. It is this: that the Chief Justice of the United States are find it his heart to the consideration which forces itself four conditions of peace offered by the Western Powers, because of their being inconsistent with the dignity and vital interest of Russia, then adds, "if, however, Russia, by the force of unexpected circumstances, should ever be compelled to accept these conditions, such an acceptance, on her part, would be far from se-euring the peace of Europe, but rather leave it forever exposed to continual implications."
Nevertheless, on the 6th instant, Prince Gortschakoff received from St. Petersburg a telegraphic dispatch, ordering him to enter into negotiations upon the basis of those very four conditions, ("enter dans la discussion des quatre points:") and on the following day, in a conference with Count Buol and the Ambassadors of France and England, the Russian negotiator accepted those four conditions, as bases of farther aegotiations. It would hence appear that the Czar has found himself compelled to submit to what he deems incompatible with the dignity and interest of Russia, and ready to conclude a peace which his Chancellor has represented as insecure, because exposed to

new entanglements, probably meant to be promoted by Russia herself. noted by Kussia herself.

Indeed, the proud Nicholas must feel greatly embarrassed, when submitting to conditions which he has caused beforehand to be represented an unbecoming his honor to accept, and as necessarily leading to the renewal of the war. An acceptance of the four conditions is the more humiliating, as the third of these prescribes a revision of the treaty Kutschuk Kainardshi of 1841, in order to promote the equilibrium of Europe, and with the design of putting a check to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. ("Revision du traité de 1841,

but de metter un frein à la preponderance de la Russie dans le Mer Noire.") But humiliated as Russia is by the defeats o per armies, and dismayed as she might feel at eeing her old ally, Austria, about to unite her orces with those of the Western Powers, she s, however, not yet in such a desperate condition as to be compelled to submit to a peace mposing upon her the renunciation of her high aspirations, and attaching to her the disgrace of having yielded without a resistance worthy of her ancient renown and of her supposed

dans le sens de l'equilibre Europien et avec

power and courage.

The acceptance of the four conditions, on the part of the Czar, is therefore, even if done in forma purissima as reported, to be looked upon only as an attempt at making the Western Powers responsible before the world for a prolongation of the war; at sowing the seed of discord between Austria, France, and England: and at preventing Prussia and the minor States of Germany from aiding Austria, should she resolve to take actual part with the Western Powers, and thus involve herself in a war with Russia. Indeed, I do not hesitate confidently to predict that the Czar will never sign peace based upon the four conditions, as inter preted by France and England, without being ompelled to do so by a series of the most san-

The call which Austria has made upon Prussia and the other members of the German Confederation, to hold their contingents ready for Hood's Poetical Works. Published, edited, and for sale affording her assistance, has already met with fair, and holders firm. reason that Austria is threatened with no intended invasion of her territory by Russia. It is also reported that Austria has received a solution of the sterritory by Russia. It is also reported that Austria has received a 90½. similar answer from Saxony and Wurtemberg, and a rather evasive, though not positively nega-

tive one from Bavaria.

By the alliance which Sardinia has concluded with France and England, she has bound herself to send 15,000 troops to the Crimea, to be transported thither in French and English ships, but to be supported at the expense of Sardinia.

Negotiations are now going on in Stockholi and Copenhagen, on purpose of inducing the Scandinavian Powers to abandon their neutrality, and join, at the beginning of the spring, s certain number of land troops and sea forces. with those to arrive from France and England, in order to invade the Russian Provinces on the Baltic, and reduce Sweaborg and Cronstadt. It is somewhat difficult, as yet, to predict the result of those negotiations; but there are many reasons leading to the conclusion that the Western Powers will obtain the alliance of the Scandinavian kingdoms, and thus be enabled to direct against Russia a blow which might lay her prostrate at their feet. DIOGENES. Berlin, Jan. 15, 1855.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Feb. 9 .- The steamer Atlantic reached the city this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, January 27th, one week
later than former advices.

The steamer City of Baltimore, for the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, was launched at
Glasgow on the 20th ult.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Peace conference was to open about the middle of February at Vienna.

THE WAR—THE SIEGE.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the l4th of January. Nothing of moment had occurred.

From Sebastopol, accounts represent the British army as being in a wretched state, from

From Sebastopol, accounts represent the British army as being in a wretched state, from mismanagement. There had been a report of another battle, but it proved to be incorrect.

The Russians had made two sorties, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather had been cold, but was moderating.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the Allies. Gen. Liprandi had again advanced his outposts to Tchernay.

Forty thousand Russians, with 80 guns, were said to be at Perekop.

Letters from Sebastopol say that the French had mined the Flag Staff battery, and only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camps of the Allies. Prince Menschikoff is reported to have said, "Our troops may rest—General January, February, and March, will fight our battles far better than we can!"

The Russians had repaired and re-occupied the Quarantine fort.

The Allies are going to establish a hospital for two thousand men at Smyrna, and an establishment for convalescents at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the Allies to their ranks.

Odessa letters, dated Jan. 9, say that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements. Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate at Perekop, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was positively asserted that Omer Pasha's force would begin operations on the 18th of January, under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast. The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th, for Balaklava.

The French 80-gun ship Henry IV, which ran ashore on the 16th of November, has been converted into a fort of great service to the Allies.

A despatch from Menschikoff, dated January

demand by Austria for an explanation from Gortschakoff, and orders have been sent to Count Coronini to prevent the Russians from recommencing the campaign on the Danube.

The appointment of Ismael Pasha to the command of the army of Anatolia has produced the best results upon the troops. The Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl, whose force numbers 20,000 men. Prince Peratynski, a Pole, and a lieutenant in the Russian Guard, had deserted to the Turks. The Turks had a rumor that Schamyl is dend.

Prince Napoleon left Constantinople, f France, on the 12th, on account of ill health.

Lord John Russell has resigned his position Lord John Russell has resigned his position in the English Cabinet, and a general breaking up in the Ministry was threatened. On Friday night, before the sailing of the steamer, Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his con-duct. The opinion is, that the whole Ministry must go out. Public feeling seems to be tending towards peace.

There were numerous rumors of failures in Liverpool, and the cotton market was influenced thereby. Consols declined # in consequence of Lord John Russell's resignation.

The British Government was severely denounced in the Parliament debates.

General Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool, with three-fourths of a million pounds in gold.

Prussia claims a right to participate in th Vienna conferences, in her capacity of a great European Power; and has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris, and London, against any resolutions being passed without her participation.

It was thought that Prussia would yield to the demand of Austria for the mobilization of

Russia interprets the four points thus: First. The abolition of the Russian protect rate over Moldavia and Wallachia, those pro-

five Powers.

Second. The free navigation of the Danube.

Third. The revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. Fourth. The collective guarantee of the fiv Powers for the consecration and observance of religious privileges of the different Christian communities, without distinction of form of worship. Letters from St. Petersburgh to the 18th

January are of a pacific character. SWEDEN.

The Swedish army is to be immediately placed on a war footing.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations continue to be made between Austria and Prussia, respecting the Germanic

army.

The enlistment of Swiss goes on slowly. SPAIN.

From various parts of Spain there are accouf indications of Carlist insurrections.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

The dates from China are to December olitical affairs in the southern part of the Empire were more critical than ever. The Canton authorities had applied, officially, for assistance from the American and English consulswith what result was not stated. Trade was completely suspended.

Liverpool, Feb. 26. — Cotton. — Milligan reports sales for the week at 37,000 bales. Orleans, fair, 5\frac{1}{3}; Orleans, middling, 5\frac{1}{3}; Upland, fair, 5\frac{1}{3}; middling, 5. The market opened with a good demand, but fell off at the close. The demand was moderate from the trade and

for export.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has been in moderate request. Western Canal, 42s. 6d; Ohio, 46s. Corn—yellow, 44s.; white, 45s.

Provisions.—Lard—The demand has been

## THE PORTION NEWS

The Atlantic brings news, with Liverpool

dates to the 27th of January.

Nothing decisive had occurred in the Crimea The condition of the English army is said to be deplorable-without huts, without any sufficient protection against the cold. The London Times says that one hundred soldiers die daily, that the army is reduced to 14,000 effective less there be a change for the better in the operations of the War Department. While the English soldiers are left to perish, the French are well taken care of. It seems to be conceded on all hands, that the Government has been scandalously remiss in its belligerent operations; and a Committee of Inquiry has een moved in the House of Commons. In consequence of this, Lord John Russell, unable to vindicate the Ministry, has retired, and it is apprehended that this is but the precursor to a

general breaking up.

The negotiations for peace were soon to be commenced, but neither side seems inclined to push them vigorously. The Allies are not unwilling to achieve some signal success, so as to enable them to assume a higher ground, and Russia evidently finds her advantage in gaining ime to sow the seeds of distrust between Ausria and the Allies, and to keep back Prussia from the proposed combination against her. We see no prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities.

# General Relus.

New York, Feb. 8.—The North Star arrived here about four o'clock, with California dates of the 16th. She brings two hundred passengers and \$1,239,000 in gold.

The Panama railroad is completed, and the

The Panama railroad is completed, and the first train passed over it on the 28th ultimo. The passengers who went out by the North Star, and those who came home in her, passed over the road. The time occupied in the transit was four hours.

The Senatorial contest in California was to

come off on the 17th. The Democrats were divided between Messrs. Gwin and Broderick. The Whigs had nominated P. L. Edwards as their candidate.

The miners were rejoicing over the recent ains, and were going on briskly with their

washing operations.

In some parts of the State the weather had been excessively cold, and some snow had fallen.
The Legislature had created great excite

en.

The Legislature had created great excitement in the religious part of the community, by refusing to pay for the services of a chaplain, and inviting all the Sacramento clergymen—a Mormon minister included—to officiate alternately.

The steamer Southerner, from San Francisco to Oregon, was lost sixty miles below Cape Flattery. The passengers and crew were saved. The North Star brings nothing of importance from Carthagena or Bogota. The dates from Callao are to January 7th. The news from Peru is important. General Castilla has overthrown Echnique, and has taken the Government into his own hands. Echnique sought the protection of the British Minister. Castilla entered Lima in triumph.

At Acapulco it was reported that Santa Anna's troops, two thousand in number, had gone over to Alvarez, and a portion of them reached Acapulco on the 28th of January; the remainder were daily expected.

Lancaster, Feb. 6.—Mr. Isaac Albright American) is elected Mayor over Mr. Keieffer Fusion) by 274 majority. The Temperance are supported Albright. The election was losely contested, and there is great rejoicing at the result. "Lager beer" is below par.

Boston, Feb. 6.—A regular Quarterly Session of the State Council of Know Nothings was held to-day. The attendance was large, but o

the proceedings little is known. Symptoms of rebellion from the influence of the National Council were apparent, especially in the rejection of the third degree, concocted at Cincinnati, which proposes to expel every member who bolts a regular nomination.

Camps of an order calling themselves the United Sons of America have been formed in several Wards of this city, from which Free-Soilers are excluded. On the other hand, lodges, with the Free Soil element as predominant, are forming in other parts of the State.

From China.

The dates from China are to December 12. Political affairs in the southern part of the Empire were more critical than ever. The Canton authorities had applied, officially, for assistance from the American and English Consuls, with what result was not stated. Trade was completely suspended. Senator Wilson.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Senator Wilson started for Washington yesterday, and addressed an Anti-Slavery delegation assembled to greet him at Damage by the Ice at St. Louis Boston, Feb. 7.—During the breaking up of the ice yesterday, several steamboats were badly injured. The Badger had her state-rooms crushed and part of the cabin wrecked; the Aralba had her guards broken; the Martha No. 2 had a hole punched in her hull; the Alhambra has sunk; and a number of barges and coal boats were broken into splinters. The loss is very heavy.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—Sixty-one candidates rere nominated in the House of Assembly this norning for U. S. Senator.

Arrest of Prize Fighters. New York, Feb. 6.—A prize fight was appointed to take place this morning in the vicinity of this city, between James McIntire, of Philadelphia, and George Lees, of this city. The latter was arrested as he was going on board the boat to proceed to the spot selected for the fight. Eight Philadelphia rowdies of the notorious "Killer gang" were arrested also, as parties to the proposed fight.

Nomination in Illinois. Chicago, Feb. 9 .- Gen. Shields has been an nounced as a candidate to the House of Representatives, in the 8th district, in place of Mr. Trumbull, elected to the Senate.

Weather in Charleston, Charleston, Feb. 8 .- A thunder storm occur red here to-day. The thermometer stands at 65

Chicago, Feb. 9 .- The weather has consider ably moderated. The Chicago and Mississippi railroad will probably open to-day, and also the Central road. A hundred tons of mail matter

Extensive Conflagration New Bedford, Feb. 8 .- A fire took place a fattapoisett yesterday, which destroyed nearly

Know Nothing Victory at Binghamton. Binghamton, Feb. 7.—The Know Nothings elected their entire ticket yesterday. The ma-orities are reported to be large.

An Earthquake. Boston, Feb. 8 .- The shock of an earthquake

was distinctly felt this morning, at twenty minute before 7. o'clock, in Halifax, N. S., Sackville Eastport, Calais, Maine, and other places. At Sackville it was so violent that houses tottered, and windows were broken. Politics in Connecticut. New Haven, Feb. 10 .- The Know Nothing

Convention, for the nomination of State officers to be held at Hartford on the 22d. Hon. Samuel Ingham, the Democratic can didate for Governor last year, declines a re-

Another Cuba Expedition. Cuba expedition is said to have left this and other Southern ports, and that more will soon follow. The total enlistment is said to amount to three thousand five hundred men.

Illinois Legislature. Chicago, Feb. 10.—The House has concu prohibitory liquor law, and the bill has been

finally passed—yeas 51, nays 17.

A resolution has been passed, instructing the Senators of that State to oppose slave States being formed in the Territories of Kansas and United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Feb. 10.—Hon. S. Cameron was nominated by the American Caucus as their candidate for United States Senator, at 1½ clock this morning.

On the fifth ballot, Cameron had 46 votes scattering, 46-being one ballot more than there vere voters present—and much excitement en

On the sixth ballot, Cameron had 45; Curtin 46; scattering, 1. A fraudulent ballot was therefore again deposited, defeating the nom-ination of Mr. Curtin. Another row took place, and numerous members bolted.

On the seventh ballot, Cameron had 44; Curtin

11, and Fuller 2.
Great numbers having left the Cancus, a resolution was adopted making the nomination nanimous.

A row is anticipated on Tuesday, when both Houses meet to proceed to the election.

Indiana Maine Law. Cincinnati, Feb. 9 .- The Maine Law pass the House at Indianapolis to-day, and is now the law. Great rejoicing at Indianapolis in conse-The Grand Jury have found bills against 25 liquor-sellers, and are not yet through. They have also indicted the managers of Prize Concerts.

River still closed, and business extremely

A Week Later from California New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The steamer Prome theus arrived here to-day, with California date o January 24.

The news is unimportant. The Legislatur ad had twenty-two unsuccessful ballots fo

O. S. Senator.

Oregon dates to January 13th report that the Indians had attacked and murdered five whites, near Orleans, and the troops had gone in pur-From Mexico-Progress of the Revolution. New Orleans, Feb. 12.—A Provisional Government had been established at Acapulco, with

Alvarez at the head, until the arrival of Ceballos.
General Bahamardo, the confident of Santa
Anna, had been shot by the rebels.
The revolutionists of the Isthmus and Tehuantepec have declared in favor of Alvarez. Nominations for a United States Senator. &c. Nominations for a United States Senator, &c.

Harrisburg, Feb. 13.—The prospects of a general row at Harrisburg are increasing. Last night, the Democrats in caucus nominated Buckalew. Twenty members were present.

At the Whig caucus, but eight members were present: these nominated Thomas Williams.

The Know Nothing seceders—thirty-three strong—oppose the election of Cameron, and it is yet uncertain what course will be adopted by them. A long election struggle is anticipated.

A resolution has passed both Houses for the appointment of a select committee, to investi-

appointment of a select committee, to investi-gate certain reports, that bribery and corrup-tion had been used, to affect the election of a United States Senator. There was only one negative vote in both Houses.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET Is the best Illustrated Dollar Magazine in the Union. If you don't believe it, please send for a specimen. If you do, please subscribe for it. Now is the time to commence The January number (the richest ever issued, with thirty engravings) is now ready. Single numbers, 121 cents yearly subscription, \$1; four copies, \$3.50. Send on your orders to the Publisher,

D. A. WOODWORTH,

No. 118 Nassau st., New York,

DR. WESSELHOEFT'S WATER CURE Brattleborough, Vermont,

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, February 7, 1855. SENATE. The Senate discussed, and then postponed till to-morrow, the further consideration of the bill to establish a circuit court for the district

California.

The next bill taken up was one for the

The next bill taken up was one for the improvement of the Patapaco river, which was under consideration at the adjournment yesterday. It is proposed by this bill to appropriate \$300,000.

Mr. Pearce moved to reduce the appropriation to \$120,000; which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Additional river and harbor improvement bills were introduced, for continuing the improvements of the Hudson river, New York, &c., most of which were passed, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Craige, the Senate bill for the enlargement of the Post Office building was taken from the table, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hendricks in the chair.)

The object of Mr. Breckinridge was to take up and dispose of the Senate bill to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850.

Mr. McMullen addressed the Committee in reply to the remarks delivered yesterday by Mr. Smyth, and, in conclusion, alluded, not to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] who, he said, bellowed so loudly, but to his sleek-headed colleague, meaning General Taylor, who had spoken in favor of the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. Taylor, coming into the Hall at the time, retorted, by saying he would rather have a sleek head than a block-head. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. McMullen said he intended nothing per sonally offensive by the remark, and no one ought to have known that better than the gentle man from Ohio. He made use of the expres-sion to produce a little levity. Neither he nor

sion to produce a little levity. Neither he nor the gentleman ought to complain. If both their heads were united, they would not produce more brains than are sufficient for one common head. [Laughter.] Mr. Taylor. With great pleasure he took back all that he had said, after the personal ex-planation of the gentleman. He thought neither he nor the gentleman, nor the whole House, ha more brains than the country demanded at thei

Mr. Breckinridge moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out, with a view of getting the bill out of Committee, and not to mother it.

The question was taken, and decided in the

ffirmative.
The Committee rose, but the House refused t

onfirm this action of the Committee.

Mr. Breckinridge moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and to insert he Senate bill, as amended by the Committe of Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike therefrom the sum of \$8,500,000, proposed to be appropriated, and to insert \$6,550,000.

The question was taken, and decided in the

ffirmative—yeas 120, nays 82. The Senate bill, as amended, was then passedreas 154, nays 43. [Instead of \$8,500,000 as proposed by the enate, it appropriates \$6,550,000.]

Mr. Houston moved that the House resolv tself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, giving notice that if the mo-

tion should prevail, he would move to take up the bill for the reduction of the tariff. Mr. Boyce inquired whether he would regard the vote as a test question.

Mr. Houston replied in the affirmative. The House went into Committee-yeas 104 ays 97.

Mr. Houston moved that the tariff bill

taken up.
Mr. Robbins moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

This latter motion was agreed to.

But before proceeding with the subject, the committee rose, and the House adjourned. Thursday, February 8, 1855.

SENATE. Mr. Seward reported a bill more effectually o carry into effect the late Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, applying to the British North American Colonies, and it was passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of

the bill granting to railroad companies three years in which to pay the duty on iron import ed for railroad purposes. The provisions of the bill are to operate for two years only. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, spoke in favor o the bill, and
Mr. Brodhead opposed it; when its further

onsideration was postponed till Monday next. The Senate, after a short Executive session adjourned. HOUSE OF PEPPESENTATIVES This being the day specially set apart for the purpose, the House proceeded to the consideration of bills heretofore, and to be, reported from

the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported several bills, som of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and others whole on the state of the Chion, and others, the following, passed:

A bill changing the time for holding the United States circuit and district courts in

Tennessee;
A bill providing for holding the United Stat courts in the northern and southern districts o Florida, in case of the sickness or disability o either of the judges of both districts; and

A bill authorizing the printing of the Opinions of the Attorney General of the Unite

States.
Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back without amendmen the Senate bill dividing the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and providing for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein. It was passed.
On motion by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, the House took up and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill to secure the

Mr. Caskie, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act passed August 31, 1852, making satisfaction for Virginia military land warrants; it was passed.

And the House adjourned.

Friday, February 9, 1855. The Senate was engaged in the consideration of private bills, and passed fifty-eight

them.
At two o'clock, in accordance with the agree At two o'clock, in accordance with the agreement entered into, the business in its regular order was resumed. The first question was on the motion of Mr. Benjamin, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had ordered to be engrossed the bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig General Armstrong.

After debate, the motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 17.

It was announced to be the design of Mr. Benjamin to move an amendment to the bill which will provide for the payment of a sum of money to the captain much less in amount

Tuesday, February 13, 1865.

The credentials of Mr. Seward, as Senator

which will provide for the payment of a sum of money to the captain much less in amount than that which the original bill would appropriate; but Mr. Clay moved that the bill do lie on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 22,

which will provide for the payment of a sum of money to the captain much less in amount than that which the original bill would appropriate; but Mr. Clay moved that the bill do lie on the table; which was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 19.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular system of the United States.

Mr. McMullen desired to know whether this bill would increase, in the aggregate, the expenses of our diplomatic and consular representation. He asked the question with a view of receiving a reply to govern his vote.

Mr. Perkins replied, that the diplomatic expenses would be diminished considerably, while in the consular there would be an annual saving of \$50,000.

The bill was passed—yeas 143, nays 33.

Mr. Bocock, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the con-

struction of seven steam sloops-of-war; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Edgerton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to terminate the debate on the bill extending the Colt patent for improvement in fire-arms for seven years, in one hour after the same shall be again taken up in Committee.

Mr. Edgerton moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House.

The question moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House. The question was taken on the first-named motion, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 136, nays 50.

So the House went into a Committee of the Whole House, and proceeded to the consid-tion of the Colt patent bill.

Whole House, and proceeded to the consideration of the Colt patent bill.

Mr. Clingman said this bill was not only unsupported by any good principle of legislation, but violated every sound principle. The statements advanced in its support were directly in the teeth of the application. By the general patent law, a man obtains a patent for fourteen years. Mr. Colt has not only had this time, but an extension of seven years. The application for a further extension was laid before the Commissioner of Patents, and refused.

Mr. Etheridge moved to strike out the enacting clause; and the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 99, nays 23.

The Committee rose, when its action was reported by the Chairman [Mr. Greenwood] to the House.

The question having been taken on striking out the enacting clause, it was decided in the

out the enacting clause, it was decided in affirmative—yeas 111, nays 68. So the bill was rejected,

The House disposed of the Senate's amendments to the pension appropriation bill; and, after the transaction of other business, ad-

Saturday, February 10, 1855.

The credentials of Hon. Henry Wilson, the ecently-elected Senator from Massachusetts, vere this morning presented by Mr. Sumner, and he was qualified and took his seat.

and he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, against any change in the naturalization laws.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate copies of the correspondence between the Secretaries of the War and the Interior Departments, respecting a claim advanced by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; together with the result of his investigation the alleged interference of certain army officers, named in a recent report of the Commissioner of Iudian Affairs, with the rights of the Delaware

Indians.

The Senate passed a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, to extend the benefits of the bounty land laws of the United States to Choctaw and other Indians who have served in the army of the United States in time of war.
The Senate proceeded to the consideration

of the bill providing for the improvement of the harbors on the Western lakes. After debate, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Fuller moved that the bill reported last session, from the Committee on Commerce, au-thorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters, and for other pur-

additional revenue cutters, and for other purposes, be taken up; and this was agreed to.

[It appropriates \$60,000 for that propose.]

The bill was passed.

Mr. Edgerton moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House; and this was agreed to. Mr. Haven was called to provide to preside.

The bill for the relief of Hiram Moore and

John Hascall, authorizing a renewal, for seven years, of their patent for improvement in haresting grain, was taken up.

Mr. Tracy briefly stated the grounds on which the bill was predicated; the inventors, among other things, not having realized remuneration of the specimen of it, if you are not acquainted with it. The editor is giving a chance to his subscribers to get twelve from their invention, having spent the entire term of the patent in making experiments.

After further debate, the enacting clause of where the control of the patent in making experiments.

So the bill was rejected. The House then adjourned. Monday, February 12, 1855.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to secure wag seamen in case of wreck; which was refe o the Committee on Commerce.
On Mr. Seward's motion, a bill was take up and passed, to provide for the remission of duties on goods destroyed by fire in certain

ness.

The House bill to regulate the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts was, after debate, passed. The Senate, after the transaction of other business, proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Several amendments were made

Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

military services.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 132, nays 51.

The notion was agreed to—Jeas 132, may 31.

The question having been stated on the passage of the resolution,

Mr. Stuart, of Ohio, moved that it be laid on the table, but the motion did not prevail. The resolution was passed-yeas 126, nays Mr. Giddings desired to offer the following resolution, but it was objected to:
Whereas the true policy of this and all Republican Governments consists in maintaining peace, as far as possible, with all nations, and discovered the wint of war and rapine.

and discouraging the spirit of war and rapine, therefore

Resolved, That Major General Winfield Scott, House took up and concurred in the Senate's amendment to the House bill to secure the the right of citizenship to children of American citizens born abroad.

On motion by Mr. May, from the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels in the ports of the United States; and it was passed.

Mr. Caskie, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act passed.

The bill to establish an additional land office in the State of Wisconsin was passed.

Mr. McDougall, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, asked leave to report back a bill, in the nature of a substitute, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for an overland express mail from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Objection was made.

Mr. McDougall moved a suspension of the rules; but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 104, nays 65.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved that the

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution to fulfil the stipulations of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain.

The question was decided in the affirmative.
Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, explained the ob-

The credentials of Mr. Seward, as Sei

Moving to put it on its passage, Mr. B. ad-lressed the House at some length in its favor. Mr. Millson was addressing the House upon t when our report closed.

#### MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 13, 1866.

Flour, Howard Street - - \$8.50 @\$0.00

									0.00		
Flour,	City	Mil	18	41	4935	20	-191	-	8.25	(0)	0.00
Rye F	lour	146	456		2000	216		45	6.00	(a)	0.00
Corn	Meal			*	20		-	-	4.50	(a)	4.75
Whea	t, wh	ite				000		7	1.95		2.05
Whea	t, red	100	03		-		20		1.96	Ca	2.00
Corn.	whit	0 -							86		
Corn.	vello	w			400		40		00	(0)	. 93
Rye, 1	Penn	sylv	ani	0.		-			1.14	(0)	1.15
Rye, I Rye, Oats,	Virgi	nia							1.20	(a)	1.25
Oats,	Mary	vlan	da	nd	Vi	rgi	nia		50		52
Oats, Clove	Peni	asylv	van	ia	2.00			-	52	(0)	54
Clove	r See	d	4		4	46	40		7.00	(a)	0.00
Timo	thy 8	eed					1		3.25	(a)	3.50
Hay,	Time	thy							18.00	a	21.00
Hay,	Clov	er					-		12.00	(a)	13.00
Hops		171									
Potat	oes,	Mer	cer		100		-		1.25	Ca	1.50
Baco	n, Sh	oule	ler	3 .			TW.		7		7
Baco	n, Sie	des					4		7	100	7
Baco	n, H	ams	*				10.		8	100	. 8
Pork.	Mes	. 81							13.75	(0)	00.00
Pork	, Pri	me			1				00.00	(0)	13.50
Pork Pork Beef,	Mes	8 -			174				16.00	(0)	16.50
Lard	in b	arre	ela		100		1.4		10/10/5	14(0	9
Lard	in k	egs			15.00			110	10	) (a	10
Wool	, Un	was	hed						I	1 (a)	16
Wool	, Wa	she	1 -						20	) (a	25
Wool	, Pu	lled							18	3 (0	23
Wool	, Fle	ece,	co	mi	non				25	2 (a	
Wool	. Fle	ece,	fin	е					2	1 (a	37
Wool					10					2 (a	
Butte									1		
Th	T	22				-				6 (a	
Chee	80 -	1900			-		. 2		1	010	
Coffe	e, Ri	0 .		9.		1			01	) (a	
Coffe	e, Ja	va		100	141			. 9	- 1	310	

#### NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared	l to	Tu	esd	ay,	Fe	bruary :	13, 18	55.
Flour, State brand	8					\$8.12	(a)\$	8.50
Flour, State brand	R.	ex	tra	à.		10.75	(0)1	2.00
Flour, Western	. "	41				8.75	(a)	9.18
Flour, Western Flour, Southern			4			8.87	(0)	9.37
Rye Flour						6.25	(a)	7.37
Rye Flour Corn Meal						4.50	@	4.87
Wheat, white						2.15	(0)	2.28
Wheat, white				-		2.10	(a)	0.00
Corn. white	2	200		-	-	99	m	1.00
Corn, yellow -	*					1.00	@	1.05
Rye						1.25	@	1.27
Oats						55	0	68
Clover Seed -			-			10.50	@	11.50
Timothy Seed -						3.00	@	3.12
Hay						1.00	0	1.13
Hops				-		26	0	30
Bacon, Shoulders						5	10	950
Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams -						6	10	ST
Bacon, Hams .				-		7	10	1
Pork, Mess - Pork, Prime - Beef -						13.00	@	14.3
Pork, Prime -						13.00	(0)	13.2
Beef · · ·	*					21.75	(0)	25.2
Lard in harrola	-	100		-		- 0	2600	1
Lard, in kegs -					1	10	180	1
Lard, in kegs - Butter, Western Butter, State -						13	(0)	1
Butter, State -	*				14	21	0	2
Cheese						9	100	1
Coffee, Rio	•					9	200	1
Coffee, Java -						13	0	1
Wool, Unwashed						9	10	1
Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed - Wool, Pulled - Wool, Fleece, co					1	. 0	0	0
Wool, Pulled -	*					22	0	. 2
Wool, Fleece, con	mi	nor	1 -			32	0	0
Wool, Fleece, fine	e					35	0	0
Wool, Fleece, col Wool, Fleece, find Iron, Scotch, Pig Lime, Rockland	-		-			30.00	(0)	31.0
Lime, Rockland		-				0.00	) (a)	1.3
Lime, common					64	0.00	(a)	1.0
The second secon			-					

#### WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET Is the best illustrated dollar Magazine in the Union. Send

the bill was stricken out; and in this, when the Committee rose, the House concurred—yeas 96, AGENTS WANTED

> decidedly the most popular magazine for young people in America. Price only Si. The work has 48 pages in each number, is liberally illustrated with engravings, and filled with just such reading as is best adapted to entestain and instruct the youthful reader.
>
> A new volume begins with the January number. Agents dealt with.
>
> Specimen numbers sent to agents, gratis.

To obtain subscribers for " Woodworth's Youth's Cabine

Address by letter, or apply in person, to the publisher,
D. A. WOODWORTH,
No. 118 Nassau st., New York.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER. When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the ex-perience and observation of medical men is every day onfirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when de-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved that, for the remainder of the session, all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union shall be confined strictly to the question or proposition pending, except during such evening session as the House may order for general debate.

Mr. Bayly moved that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution of the Senate, authorizing the President of the United States to confer the brevet title of lieutenant general on Major General Scott, for eminent military services.

The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases; and if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases; and if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when defined the Liver. No organ in the human system, when defined the Liver. No organ in the human system, when defined the Liver. No organ in the human system, when defined the human for the human for the human for the Liver. No orga

Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 29

thousands, that of any other Agricultural or similar jour-nal, in either America or Europe—while it is, beyond dis-pute, the first of its class in Merit and Usefulness. The Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Departments of the Rural embrace a greater variety of Practical, Timely, Useful, and Entertaining Matter than is given in any other journal extant. In testimony whereof, and of its ability and pop-ularity, read these

Notices from Prominent Journals.

Notices from Fromenent courtness.

The Rural New Yorker is a paper the fame of which is without a blot. Characteristically Agricultural, it is in the broadest sense a Family Paper, one which may be admitted without doubts as to its tendency. It has an immense circulation, and merits patronage wider still.—N. Y. mense circulation, and merits patronage wider sulf.—A. I. Recorder.

Its leading feature, perhaps, is Agricultural; but in the departments of die Arts, the Sciences, Education, History, Literature, and the Daily News, it is most ably and admirably sustained—is an honor to the newspaper family.—Christian Heraid.

The Rural New Yorker is decidedly the best Agricultural paper in the United States, in each and all of its departments, and well merits its eminent saccess.—Boston Office Brasch.

Mr. Moore ought to make a fortune out of his journal, and we trust he will, for he is helping to make the fortune of the country. We bid him "God speed."—Ohio Statesman.

Whig.

Style, Form, and Terms.

The Sixth Volume, commencing Jan, 6, is printed on Copper-faced Type, and otherwise materially improved. With an able corps of Editors, and every facility for publishing in best style, the Rural far excels all rivals and imitators, in both Contents and Appearance. Each No. comprises Eight Double Quarto Pages, (forty columns, printed on superior paper and illustrated with Appropriate and Handsome Engravings. Subscriptions can begin with the volume or any number.

TERMS—\$2 a year—\$1 for six months, in advance. Great reduction and inducements to those who act as Agents or form Clubs—lineluding liberal Cash Premiums for subscribers obtained between Feb. 1st and May 1st, 1856.) Specimen numbers, premium lists, &c., sent iree; give us your address. Money, properly enclosed, mailed at our risk, if addressed to. Style, Form, and Terms.

Thirty-two Large Octavo Pages!

dited by Elihu Burritt. 16 super royal 8vo pages. Published monthly by GEORGE W. TAY. BR, northwest corner of 5th and Cherry street, Philaphia. Price of one copy; 50 cents; eight copies, \$3; item copies, \$5, invariably in advance.

If See Prospectus in No. 415, National Era. 1.000 YOUNG MEN

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE-A QUESTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

This question has been recently argued before the Supreme Court, and is now under consideration of the Judges. We hope they will meet the question frankly and fairly, and not slide behind some petty inadvertency in the manner in which it comes before them, to get rid of the responsibility resting upon them.

Whether the President has power to remove

men in office, comes home to the business and bosoms of thousands, and has invested this controversy with interest arising out of itself. In Washington there has been superadded the in-terest attending a war of intellect, for the argu-ments of Mr. Attorney General Cushing, for the power of the President to remove, and of Mr. Alexander H. Lawrence, of Washington, against it, were listened to by the Bench o Judges, the Bar, and a crowded audience, with austained and increasing attention, to the close. And of this close of the argument by Mr. Lawrence, we shall speak hereafter.

These antagonists in debate are both me eminently gifted. The Attorney General has long been before the country, while Mr. Lawrence is known only as a comparatively young lawyer, whose attention has been devoted to his profession; and in this he has come rapidly into the front rank of those men whose busi ness and practice is principally in the Supreme Court. We will briefly state the points made by each, and, in doing so, we avail ourselves of letter which has appeared in the Boston Transcript, from the pen of our friend and fel low-citizen, Mr. Peter Schlemibl.

"The argument of the Attorney General was that the Executive power included the power of removal; and consequently no mere act of Con gress could take away the power of removal, without infringing upon Executive rights under the Constitution. And he contended that such had been the construction of all the department from the beginning.
"On the other hand, Mr. Lawrence, in a speed

commenced on Friday, the 19th, and completed on Monday following—a speech of masterly ability, which arrested the attention of the Cour and audience throughout its delivery-maintai ed that the Executive power was only such pow er as rises out of the Constitution and laws o the United States. That the Legislative power is the only creative element of the Government, and precedes in logical succession the action of the other departments, inasmuch as they act noly upon that which the Legislative power has brought into existence. From which it follows, that the Executive power, in any given case, is just that power which is required to carry the articular law into execution. And if the Leg to make the tenure of an office independent then the Executive power as to that law consis in the power of appointment, without the power of removal. That this is the result of the fac of removal. That this is the result of the fact that the Departments of our Government are co-ordinate, and not hostile parts of one and the same sovereignty. That the Covernment of the United States is an unit; and that although the functions of that Government are separated yet they are the functions of that Governmen still; and that the legitimate action of any o these departments is to that extent the legitimate action of the Government of the United States.

"Mr. Lawrence also maintained that to define and fix the tenure of an office which it has the power to create, is an element of that power, and in its nature a legislative function. And of course it would be comprehended in the grant of 'all legislative power,' unless restrained or denied expressly, or else by the grant of some other repugnant power to some other department. Mr. Lawrence contended that the construction that the power of removal was incident tenure. But whenever the tenure is fixed, then the tenure is just what the law makes it, and is unnecessary and inapplicable. Such was the effect of the great debate in 1789 on the power of removal. Such was the legislative construction clearly expressed by the act of Congress adapting the Ordinance of 1787 to the Constitution of the con tion, wherein the power to remove those officer which had in the Ordinance been removable by the Congress, was given to the President but the Territorial Judges were not included in this power of removal, because the tenure of their office by the Ordinance was 'during good behavior.' The judicial Department has settled this question as early as the case of Marbury and Madison. And the Executive had never, until within a few years, claimed such a power.
The present Secretary Guthrie had ejected
Judge Goodrich, and hence this case before the

Supreme Court.
"This question is of itself of sufficient interest I hope, to repay the reading all I have written I have so stated it, the better to introduce Mr Lawrence's eloquent eulogy of Chief Justice Marshall. Mr. Attorney General Cushing, commenting upon the case of Marbury vs. Madison, had said, in the course of his speech, that it was a case which was obiter dictum, and in which the Court of that day had gone far out of the way to decide a point. the way to decide a point not necessary to the decision of the case; and that throughout the opinion of the Chief Justice could be traced the effects of that palpitation which followed the debate on the Judiciary of 1801. It was this pointed and pungent criticism of Attorner General Cushing that drew from Mr. Lawrence as nearly as they can be now recollected. "The argument being through, Mr. Lawrence

closed by saying:
"'He had heard with sorrow the remarks of the Attorney General upon the case of Marbury and Madison, and could have wished that they and Madison, and could have wished that they had stopped with the suggestion that the opinion was obter dictum, without assigning to it the degraded character which he had attributed to it, and the Chief Justice who had uttered it. Sir, the great heart of the late Chief Justice never palpitated. It beat regularly and firmly, ever responsive to the requirements of duty, but never fluttered from either fear or desire. If we trace him in his early days as a Captain of we trace nim in his early days as a Captain of Militia at Brandywine, or Germantown, or Monmouth, or in the severe trials of the winter at Valley Forge, his heart never palpitated, but beat in unison with the calls of his country. Or if we view him later, when he had become an advocate of that Constitution which his after life was to illustrate, and when a candidate for the Convention which was to act upon its ratifi-cation, among a people hostile to that Constitu-tion, and who told him if he would pledge him-self to oppose it, they would unanimously elect

self to oppose it, they would unanimously elect him, his heart did not palpitate, but it beat in-dignantly at the offer—he spurned the pledge, and yet was triumphantly elected.

"And still later, sir, when in that seat which you now occupy, when that same Constitution had come out of the fierce discussion, 'tried as by fire,' when it was to receive its image and superscription from the decisions of this bench, when States were before the Court as litigants, and the validity or nullity of the laws of States were the subjects of deliberation, and the disaffected opponents of the Constitution were clamwere the subjects of deliberation, and the disaf-fected opponents of the Constitution were clam-oring around the Capitol, still the heart of the Chief Justice never palpitated, but with his eye on the letter of the great charter of our Govern-ment, he replied to the suggestion of popular influence in language like this. Here Mr. Law-rence read from a volume he opened, these

"In the argument, we have been reminded by one side of the dignity of a sovereign State; of the humiliation of her submitting herself to this tribunal, of the dangers which may result from inflicting a wound on that dignity; by the other, of the still superior dignity of the people of the United States, who have spoken their will in terms we cannot misunderstand. To these admonitions we can only answer: that if the exercise of that jurisdiction which has been imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the United States shall be calculated to bring on those dangers which have been indicated; or if it shall become indispensable to the preservation of the Union, and consequently of the independence and liberty of these States.

of the Maine Law and of William H. Seward. For having done so—particularly for having avowed my purpose to vote for Mr. Seward as Senator of the United States—this House has been foully and grossly insulted in the person who now addresses you. I, this morning, received several communications from my district, of an extra officious and insulting character, designed for the infamous purpose of influencing my action as a member of this House. I shall read these communications. The first is dated "Hancock Chapter"

Mr Peck. I call the gentleman to order; and my point of order is, that if the communications.

my point of order is, that if the communica-tions are private, he has no right to read them. The Speaker. The gentleman has no right to read them.

The Speaker. The gentleman has no right to read those or any other document without the consent of the House.

Mr. O'Keefe. I move, sir, that the gentleman

Mr. O'Keete. I move, sir, that the gentleman from New York have the permission of the House to read the communications. Agreed to. Mr. Leigh. The communications which I shall read are not of a private character, but relate to public duties. The first is as follo

HANCOCK CHAPTER, No. 14, O. U. A., Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30, 1855.
Sir: We herewith transmit to you the fol-

lowing resolution, passed unanimously this evening, by Hancock Chapter:

Resolved, That Hancock chapter, through its officers, request the Hon. C. C. Leigh to use his influence and vote against the re-election of William H. Seward as United States Senator; we, as Americans, denouncing his political course, and we regret to find that the Hon. C. C. Leigh has not the manliness and sufficient principle to act against the said William H. Seward, without receiving potitions from his Brother Americans.
Which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. JUNE, C. of C. JOHN J. LYNCH, C. C. Geo. A. Thitchner, Sachem. Mr. Leigh: John J. Lynch! An appropriate cognomen to be attached to such a missile. But, sir, I have also another communication. It is as follows:

New York, January 16, 1855. DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Jasper Chapter, No. 35, O. U. A., held Monday evening, 15th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee of three, to draft a preamble and resolutions to you, expressive of their feelings on the election of a United States Senator. Herewith we beg to enclose the said preamble and resolutions, and solicit from you an eary reply.

Fraternally and truly yours,

F. C. WAGNER, C. B. HAWLEY, Committee. GEORGE A. WARDELL, To Hon. C. C. Leigh, Albany, N. Y. Address of F. C. Wagner, care of Rogers Wyckoff, New York.

Whereas the present Legislature, in session at Albany, will elect a United States Senator for the coming six years; and
Whereas the course of William H. Seward
has been anti-American, and opposed to the

objects of our organization; and Whereas the defeat of William H. Seward omanism and fanaticism: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chapter does urge Broth-

er C. C. Leigh to use his influence and to vote against the re-election of William H Seward to the United States Senate.

Resolved, That Brother Van Arsdale be appointed a committee of one, to proceed to Albany and deliver this preamble, &c., to Brother

J. C. Leigh in person.
F. C. Wagner,
C. B. Hawley,
George A. Wardell, Committee. Mr. Leigh. The third communication re

NEW YORK, February 2, 1855. Dear Sir: At a regular meeting of Columbia Chapter, No. 7, O. U. A., held Thursday evening, 1st instant, the undersigned were appointed a committee of three, to draft a preamble and resolutions to you, expressive of their feelings on the election of a United States Sen-

ator.

Herewith we beg to enclose said preamble and resolutions, and solicit from you an early.

Henry JAY, D. H. Stiles, ALFRED T. STEVENSA)
WM. J. DWIRE, Sachem, pro tem. HENRY DURAND, C. of the C. To Hon. C. C. Leigh, Albany, N. Y. Whereas the present Legislature, in session at Albany, will elect a United States Senator for

the coming six years; and
Whereas the course of William H. Seward has been anti-American, and opposed to the objects of our organization; and
Whereas the defeat of William H. Seward
will be a triumph of the American party over
Romanism and fanaticism; therefore, be it
Resolved, That this Chapter does urge Broth-

Laces of the Judges showed how deeply they had sympathized in this eloquent allusion to the venerated and venerable Chief Justice; and while they were recovering their quantimity, gentlemen of the bar, Badger, Johnson, and others, crowded around Mr. Lawrence, to offer their congratulations. In theatrical phrase, hardly futing for this sacred and solenn Court. In what I say, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be understood as denouncing all who belong their congratulations. In theatrical phrase, hardly futing for this sacred and solenn Court. In what I say, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be understood as denouncing all who belong to this Order. If I did sol, I should denounce myself; and certainly a man should respect himself. I know very many good citizons-some of the very best-who are attached to that organization; and it was under the inflamence of some of these, my warm personal friends, that, is an unguarded moment, I concern the construction of the construction; and read the form and substance of their oath. But remeted myself with the Order. But, as an atone ment, I here, in this Capitol, and before the sight of Heaven, under the American flag that now proudly waves over us, and in the presence from the fact in the case, to wit, that how proudly waves over us, and in the presence of their oath. But remeted myself was over the constituents, to serve them in a legislative capacity. I came here an independent man, simply desiring to do my duty honestly and fear-lessly. In carrying out this purpose, I have deemed it my duty to declare myself the friend of the Maine Law and of William MI. Seward. For having done so—particularly for having avowed my purpose to vote for Mr. Seward as Senator of the United States—this House has been foully and grossly insulted in the person who no wond or the United States—this House has been foully and grossly insulted in the person who no modern and in the presence of the indication. The summary of the serve the summary of t

Brother Americans: Your favor of the 16th ultimo, by the hands of my esteemed friend, Br. Van Arsdale, has been received, and its ornents carefully noted. You say there, in a preamble and resolution passed in your Chapter on the 16th, that—
"Whereas the defeat of Wm. H. Seward

"Whereas the defeat of Wm. H. Seward will be a triumph of the American party over Romanism and fanaticism; be it "Resolved, That this Chapter does urge Br. C. C. Leigh to use his influence and to vote against the re-election of Wm. H. Seward to the United States Senate."

You will remember that I have been only once in your Chapter, and that was on the night of joining the Order; I am, therefore, not entirely acquainted with your designs. I supposed your main object was to carry out the great

your main object was to carry out the great American principle of Jefferson, that all men were created with certain inalienable rights, among them was life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I consider Mr. Seward the em-bodiment of this great American idea. The slaveholders at the South consider him so, and on this account alone they desire his political annihilation. I cannot consent to this, much less to be urged to assist and take part in the

horrid sacrifice.

When your Order, by a formal vote, sent by the hand of a special messenger, requires a brother to do such a deed, all I have to say is, I was mistaken in your designs, and wish to withdraw my name as a member of the Order. In doing so, I hope the personal friendship and tinue, for I can see no reason why political op-ponents may not be personal friends.

I remain yours, very respectfully, Chas. C. Leigh. To Messrs. F. C. Wagner, C. B. Hawley, George A. Wardell, Committee of Jusper Chapter, No. 35, O. U. A.

Mr. May obtained the floor. He said he should not have said a word on this question, in any wise trammelled—but that he was regarded as an independent Whig, and was elected as such. As such he should discharge his duties here, and without regard to dictation from home. The communication to which he

ALMOND, Feb. 1, 1855. DEAR SIR: At the last meeting of our Or der there was passed a unanimous vote, request-ing you to vote and use your influence against re-election of Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator. Our Council now controls the vote of the town. We, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to inform you of the action of our Council. Fraternally,

ISAAC RAWSON.

W. B. GARDNER. JAS. W. BLACK.

Mr. May remarked that the Order from which this emanated did all in its power to defeat his return to this House, if the vote of the town was to be regarded as proof of the fact; and yet it assumed to instruct him on this question. He wished here to protest against this attempted dictation. He desired to stand here as a freeman, at liberty to vote as he saw fit. He or cliques at home. His position was distinctly understood by his constituents at large when they cast their votes. He was not questioned on this subject. It was unnecessary. He was on this subject. It was unnecessary. He was voted for by the bone and sinew of his district as a Seward Whig. As such he should vote on this floor, disregarding all communications like these from such sources.

Mr. Baker said : I will proceed to the discussion of the main question, which I purpose to bring to the no-tice of this House, namely, the parallel between the oath required to be taken by the Jesuit and that required to be taken by the Hindoo branch

of the Know Nothings.

And here, sir, I will say to the leaders of the And here, sir, I will say to the leaders of the Know Nothings in this House, if they can, they may deny the genuineness or authenticity of what I am about to read; but if they do deny it, I desire them to remember that mere denial is not proof; and as they have the means to prove it a forgery or a fraud, if it be so, by producing and reading in evidence the true and genuine Know Nothing oath. If they fail to do so, I shall take it for granted that they cannot encourous full down it. do so, I shall take it for granted that they cannot successfully deny it—and that what I read
is a true Know Nothing oath. I make this
challenge, and offer, sir, before I proceed to
read, that any honorable gentleman who can
deny it, may have the opportunity—for I do
not wish to misrepresent this matter; and if I
am wrong, I wish to be put right—for it is a

Whereas the defeat of William H. Seward will be a triumph of the American party over Romanism and Anatician; therefore, be it Resolved, That this Chapter does urge Brother C. C. Leigh to use his influence and vote against the re-election of William H. Seward to the United States Senate.

Henny Jay,
Alfred T. Stevens, D. H. Stiles,
Mr. Rhodes. I wish to ask the gentleman one question. Having risen to a question of privating of the property of the use of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rhodes. I wish to ask the gentleman one question. Having risen to a question of privating of the property of the use of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rhodes. I wish to ask the gentleman one question. Having risen to a question of privating of the property of the United States Senate.

Mr. Rhodes. I wish to ask the gentleman from the question is based. Are the communications which he has read attested?

Mr. Leigh. Sir, I can answer the gentleman; they are attested; and, since the gentleman from Kings has seen fit to ask the question, I wish those who hear me, and particularly the reporters, to notice the answer. The first communication which I read is attested by the seal of the Chapter: "Hancock Chapter, No. 140," encircling a scroll, upon which is inscribed "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred seal so shamefully prostituted as this? Was the sacred term "Independence." Was over a sacred se very material point in this controversy.

I will read, sir, the oaths, for it seems the

to decide for himself, what he shall consider as involving a question of privilege.

Mr. Leigh. I do not know how properly to characterize a proceeding like this.

Mr. Rhodes. The gentleman has not given us the attestation on the third communication.

Mr. Leigh. I really hope, sir, that I may be permitted to proceed without being thus catechised. I repeat, sir, that I do not know what to make of, or how properly to characterize, those communications. I came here, and stand before you, the representative of 50,000 free men.

I do not come here as the representative of a band of midnight conspirators, who assemble in the dark hour, (in secret halls, barred and bolted and sentineled,) when good men are at their family hearth, or engaged in pursuits of honest industry or works of benevolence and mercy. I came here, sir, not to represent such men—who desecrate the name of American—but to discharge a proceeding like this.

"To all the foregoing you bind yourself, under the no less penalty of that of being expelled from this Order, and of having your name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the United States, as a perjurer and as a traitor to God and your country, as being unfit to be employed, intrusted, countenanced, or supported, in any business transactions, as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of seorm should ever be pointed—so help you God."

Sir, it is complained against the Jesuit, that he surrenders up to his superior his personal right to think, act, and speak, for himself, Admit it for the sake of this argument. But what, sir, is the character of this oath? I have just

prevent it, the name, sign, pass-words, or other secrets of this degree; that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this Order, and to the constitution and by-laws of this or any other Council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor of the State in which you reside; that you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs and summonses do, attend to all regular signs and summonses that may be shown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this Order; that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, the second degree members of this Order, provided it be necessary for the American interests; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected to any office, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics, from office, and that you will not appoint such to office—all this you promise and declare, on your honor as Americans, to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservaby, without any hesitation or mental reserva-tion whatever, so help you God, and keep you

One word of comment, sir, upon this oath: It, like the first one, requires that its mem-bers shall, "of their own free will," swear to conceal even the name of the Order; and of course must, if asked the question, either lie, or break their oath. If they break their oath, they must lose their standing in this virtuous body. If they perpetrate a falsehood, and keep their promise, then they are entitled to remain in good standing, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Order. Will anybody tell me what there is in Jesuitism so low and base and deprayed and corrupt as this?

Has the world ever witnessed, at any time or

any age, in the creed of any class, sect, despot, tyrant, or bandit, a principle more subversive of honor, rights, equality, and mental and moral liberty, than this requisition in the "Know Nothing" oath, pledged before God as a witness that they will ignore and deny what they know—sworn, sir, that to keep secret the name or object of this organization, or even its should not have said a word on this question, but for a communication he had just received from home. It was well known that he was not sent here without shackles on—that he was not sent here. country," invoke that sacred emblem of American liberty to witness their moral debasemen and mental prostitution.

Sir, while I am on this subject of the "first

families" I desire to draw a brief parallel be-tween the "higher law" doctrine of William H. Seward and that of the "Hindoo" or "first family," order of Know Nothings. William H. seward believes it to be the duty of all human Seward believes it to be the duty of all numan legislatures to make their laws in conformity with the laws of Him in "whom we live and have our being," "who breathed into us the breath of life," the tenure of which is in His

But this branch of the "Know Nothing" Order believe in taking oaths to practice deceit and falsehood-to proscribe and persecute men for conscience sake, although our Constitution ment of religious profession, without discrimina-tion or preference;" yet they bind themselves by their oaths to make a discrimination and pref-erence against the Catholics, whether of American or foreign birth; this oath or obligation is their "higher law;" to them it is higher than the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New York! This, sir, is one of the great "institutions" of the "first families" that
"Sam" is so ardently in love with. \* \* \*

Sir, while in this connection, I cannot let the allusions which have been made to the Speak-er pass by without a single remark. And first, sir, I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Westchester [Mr. Waterbury] and the gentle-man from New York [Mr. Petty] attack the Speaker, on the ground of his "higher law" af-finities, when they themselves each and both acknowledge the dominant authority of the "Know Nothing oath," or obligation, over their own minds, to such an extent that they dare not tell me who their candidate for Senato

is—but will say, don't know.

I ask the question, dare any of the fraternity tell? No one answers, and no one dare answer, because they are under a "higher law," higher, sir, in their judgment, than truth and candor. And, sir, again I say it is refreshing to see some men in this body capable of rising above the binding oath of the Order, to deceive and conceal the truth from the gaze of all men; but in reply to the charge implied in the allusions, I can say, and I think from good au-thority, that the Speaker never belonged to the order of Hindoos in Oswego, but that his adersary got them to adopt him as their candi-

date, and gave him their support.

Mr. Rickerson said: As I was about to commence my remarks, a letter was handed to me, which I had not then time to open. I have since perused it, and I wish to read it, to show the infamous character of the first the infamous character of the efforts which are being made to defeat Mr. Seward, and to control the action of members in this House. [Various objections were made, but a dozen voices simultaneously moved that he be permitted to read, and the permission was granted.] Mr. R read as follows:

CATSKILL, January, 1855.

Dear Sir and Brother: I regret to hear that you have made application for a withdrawal card from your C—. I am pleased to hear, however, that your application was not

granted.

I learn, moreover, that you are pledged, and was, previous to election or your nomination, to vote for William H. Seward.

Now, I hope that I am misinformed, and that you will be true to the sacred obligation

that you will be true to the sacred obligation you have taken and promises you made to me; but if you are not, you will not be permitted to withdraw from your C., but you will be expelled and notice sent to every C—— in this State (some 1,600 in number) of your expulsion; and reasons why, namely, for being a traitor and a perjurer, and not to be trusted in any transaction; and more than this, our members swear they will burn you in effigy in every village in the county, if you do not prove true.

the county, if you do not prove true.

Now, these are not mere threats to be for-Now, these are not mere threats to be forgotten, but will be carried out to the very letter. Now, I sincerely hope you will prove yourself a man in this emergency, and not be ruled by a party demagogue, who has always been your most bitter enemy, and now makes his brags that he makes you do everything he wishes, in spite of all your obligations and promises. Now, you must be well aware that if you vote for Seward, it will be your political death-knell; besides, the promises they have made you will not be kept after Seward is elected; you can go where you choose, for all they care.

not be kept after Seward is elected; you can go where you choose, for all they care.

It is currently reported all over the county now, that you have been bought with money and promises to vote for Seward. Every man I meet, almost, from the country, is asking about you; and it seems they cannot believe you will debase yourself so much as to violate your oath; and they all say you will do that if you vote for Seward; and you are as well aware of that as I am. Now, remember that you alone are to suffer by this ccurse; and I trust and hope you will not do what you will regret of when too late.

I enclose resolutions as passed by my C. in respect to your vote. I also enclose resolutions sent to me to forward to you from Lexington, they not knowing your address at Albany.

they not knowing your address at Albany. Yours, fraternally,

Yours, fraternally,
J. H. VAN GORDEN, P., 158.

Mr. M. L. Rickerson.

Mr. Speaker, this insolent communication needs no denial at my hands. The man that could be base enough to write such a letter to any man, would not be believed under any circumstances. I will only take occasion to say,

transfer the following letter to our columns,
Ed. Era.

"To the Editor of the Nonconformist, London:
"In your paper of October 25th was an article with the above heading, compiled, it would seem, from the New York: Independent, a weekly Congregational paper, which gives an inaccurate account of the proceedings of the Board of Missionaries to the Christian Abolitionists of this country will, I think, dissent. It will be my purpose, in this letter, to point out the inaccuracies. You may as ask, Cannot British Christians rely upon the statements made by a professed Anti-Slavery, for the statements made by a professed Anti-Slavery, and headed, "in your own time and way." And he furthermore said," If a person may be the legal owner of slaves, and yet be free from all blame in the sight of God, then it is clearly know the difference, perhaps, as the Anti-Slavery, is not an Abolition paper. Your readers hardly know the difference, perhaps, as the Anti-Slavery, is not an Abolition paper. Your readers hardly the headers are the facts stated in this letter with the article made up from the Independent, though culled an Anti-Slavery, is not an Abolition paper. Your readers hardly know the difference, perhaps, as the Anti-Slavery is not an Abolition paper. Your readers hardly know the difference as it exists here, and also to get a clue to the mystification thrown around the connection which too many of our ecclesiastical and benevolents ocieties have with American Slavery."

In your paper is the following statement: "I base Me. White American Slavery."

In your paper is the following statement: "I base Me. White American Slavery."

In your paper is the following statement: "I base Me. White American Slavery. To love the messives of the case and the churches of the Aelman and the connection which too or collesiastical and benevolents ocieties have with the article made up from the full paper of the following statement: "I base the sum of the connection which too many of our ecclesiastical and benevolents ocieties have with

American Slavery."

In your paper is the following statement:

"In 1848, the Rev. Mr. Treat, one of the secretaries of the Board, after visiting those Missions (the Choctaw and Cherokee Indian Missions,) published a letter, in which Anti-Slavery principles were laid down as the prin-ciples which should guide the Missionaries and Mission Churches on the subject. This letter the Board, though repeatedly and earnestly solicited, refused to endorse. Recently, the the Board, though repeatedly and earnestly of Christ? What wrong is done to the poor solicited, refused to endorse. Recently, the Choctaw nations (nation) have enacted most that Christianity tolerates human bondage! oppressive and barbarous laws, prohibiting, among other things, the education of slaves in

he Mission schools." The Abolitionists made these solicitations, and they were treated with contempt, or neglect, by professed Anti-Slavery as well as Pro-Slavery very\* members of the Board. Some of the sentiments contained in Mr. Treat's letter were excellent, while others were objectionable, and very far from meeting the views of Christian Abolitionists. They were not enjoined upon the Missionaries, but were stated to be merely "suggestions and arguments." The Missionaries objected to those that recommended more thor ough Anti-Slavery action, and, so far as I know have never altered their course in consequence of the letter. The Choctaw nation then, as now, had "most oppressive and barbard laws," of which the following is a sample:

"Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, if any citizen of the "Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, if any citizen of the United States, acting as a Missionary or a preacher, or whatever his occupation may be, is found to take an active part in favoring the principles and notions of the most fatal and its recent action was mainly brought about by principles and notions of the most fatal and destructive doctrines of abolitionism, he shall be compelled to leave the nation, and forever

stay ont of it.
"Be it further enacted, &c., That teaching slaves how to read, to write, or to sing in meet- Mr. Treat's letter, since the Annual Meeting, to ing-houses or schools, or in any other place, without the consent of the owner, or allowing them to sit at table with him, shall be sufficient ground to convict persons of favoring the rinciples and notions of abolitionism."

These laws are still in force; and it is be-

lieved that while the second section has been, the Board, among the Indians, contend that in whole or part, disregarded by the Missionaries, they have scrupulously obeyed the first section. ecently, new enactments have been adopted, rharous than the former ones no more b enforce them. This circumstance, and especially the excitement in the free States in opposition to the Nebraska Bill, aroused public feeling to such a degree, that the Board felt compelled to do something in opposition to Slavery.
What has the Board done? According to the

Independent,
"It fully endorses the principles of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848, which every Christian Anti-Slavery man must acknowledge to be satisfactory on the treatment of Slavery by the Missionaries of the Board." The Board has, it is true, endorsed Mr. Treat's

letter; but that letter is far from being satisfactory to the Christian Abolitionists of the country. It makes a distinction between Slavery and slaveholding; and while it is severe upon the system, it tolerates the practice. "A system of Slavery," it says, "is always and everywhere to them the message of salvation, though laws sinful; but we do not believe that every act of slaveholding is sinful." Mr. Treat says, a person may be an involuntary slaveholder, and he may not free his slaves, out of regard to their the gospel are not to be abandoned, though all acquitted, because of his benevolent motives acquitted, because of his benevolent motives as the says, that "overt acts" of cruelty disqualify slaveholders for church fellowship; but if they be free from blame in the sight of God, they may hold a good standing in the church. In accordance with such views, one of the Missionaries of the Choctaws has lately said it sionaries of the Choctaws has lately said it to huv any number of slaves, the Missionaries has not changed since the date of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848; and the public to Mr. Treat's letter of 1848; and the Mr. Treat's letter of 1848; and the Mr. Treat's letter of 1848; and the Mr. Treat's letter of Treat himself, in a few days subsequent to the Annual Meeting of the Board, addressed the following letter to some one who had seen two Pro-Slavery religious newspapers a statement that the Board actually intended to ex-

clude persistent slaveholders from the Mission churches: "Missionary House, Boston,

October 7, 1854. "Dear Sir: In your paper of this date you publish an extract from the Watchman and Observer, and then inquire, 'Is this a fair and truthful statement? Did Mr. Treat endeavor to persuade Missionaries to exclude slaveholders from the communion? Did he treat them with threats, that if they persisted in their course the Board would cut them off? Did he thus undertake to speak for the Board?' To each and all of these interrogatories I answer, 'No.' And I must be allowed to express my great surprise that any one should have supposed me capable of such conduct.

"Very sincerely yours, S. B. Treat, "Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M."

The Secretary expresses great surprice that any one should have supposed him capable of endeavoring to persuade Missionaries to ex-clude slaveholders from the communion of the church ! According to the Independent, quoted by you

it is further said:
"It (the Board) refuses to co-operate with s system of education based upon distinctions of color and position, and denying to slaves and their children the knowledge of the word of God."

dod."
The Board has not made any such general The Board has not made any such general declaration. It resolved, merely, that the boarding schools in the Choctaw nation, which are sustained by funds received by the nation from the United States Government—it having been a matter of contract between the Board and the Choctaw nation that the Missionaries should be teachers in these schools—should not be conducted in conformity with the recent legislation of the Choctaw council. And Mr. Treat, at the late Annual Meeting, took a more limited view of the prohibitory enactments of Treat, at the late Annual Meeting, took a more limited view of the prohibitory enactments of the Choctaw council. He said that some of the teachers and others had been accustomed to hold irregular schools on the Sabbath for slaves, and the new laws were supposed to have been directed particularly against them. These new laws, or rather these new enactments, no more atrocious than the former ones of long standing, afforded an occasion to the Board to do, under the outward pressure of an excited community, what it would not do in calm, deliberative moments, from principle, years since.

what it would not do in calm, deliberative moments, from principle, years since.

Again, it is said in your paper:

"It (the Board) proclaims the higher law of Christ in opposition to all Anti-Christian legislation, and the duty of preaching the gospel to all persons, and of applying it to all phases of human character and conduct."

This is a most extraordinary averment. The Missionaries have not, so far as the Christian public know, been instructed to preach against the arbitrary and barbarous enactments [I will not call them laws) of the Choctaw nation, nor

that there has not been the first intimation of recently personal or pecuniary, offered or proposed, in any form or shape, to induce me to vote for Mr. Seward.

I represent the mountain county of the State, and those eternal hills shall be shaken from their base, before I shall be moved from my purpose. No human power, nothing but the flat of the God whom I serve, shall shake me from my purpose, to cast my vote, on Tuesday next, for William H. Seward, the heroic champion of justice and freedom.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONES FOR POREIGN MISSIONES FOR Testament, although he elsewhere admits that there following letter to our columns.

Ed. Era.

"To the Editor of the Nonconformial, London: "To the Editor of the Nonconformial, London: "In your paper of October 25th was an article with the above heading, compiled, it would seem, from the New York Independent, a weekly of the state of the showledged in the single seam of less the seam of disease of the showledged in the single case alluded to. They have, it is admitted, been told, that while the Choctaws allow them "to preach the gospel to all persons, of whatever complexion or their base, before I shall be moved from my purpose. No human power, nothing but the gister and duty, they are to continue patiently and their work." Now, what sort of gospel is it the Board has in view? Mr. Treat, in his letter of 1848, recently endorsed by the Board, says, while the Choctaws allow them "to preach the gospel to the Board has in view? Mr. Treat, in his letter of 1848, recently endorsed by the Board, says, and the state of the Door of the Monter of the Door of the Mon

be required is, that these supposed converts should prove themselves free from the guilt, not of holding men in bondage, but of treating them with cruelty, before they could make good their title "to a place among the followers of Christ." Such, Mr. Editor, are the views held by the Board-such the instructions given to the Missionaries—and such the preaching to the slave-holders and the slaves. Is this the higher law

What wrong is done to the slave, to his body and his soul!
Your article, derived from the Independent, says, in conclusion:
"This action covers the whole ground of duty for the Board, in relation to Slavery. Henceforth there can arise no question of principle between the Board and the anti-slavery senti-ment of the Christian public. \* \* \* The whole subject of Slavery, in relation to the Mis-sionary work, is settled upon the eternal basis

of right."

Christian Abolitionists, in this country, will be astonished at such an announcement. They are far from being satisfied with the late action of the Board. One step, they acknowledge, has been taken in the right direction, on the Slavery question, by this popular and influential body of ministers and laymen—only a step. They reanti-slavery sentiment in the free States, resulting from the encroachments of the slave power— and that, in the language of a distinguished member of the Board, who voted to endorse the writer, "there will not, I presume, be any change at the Indian Missions on the subject of Slavery." This result will not surprise those who believe that not a single member of the Board is, technically speaking, an Abolitionist, and who are advised that the Missionaries of

discipline. strength, when it is considered, to use the lan-guage of the Synod of Cincinnati, that the Board as allowed the Missionaries to receive slaveholders into Mission churches, without questioning he lawfulness of the relation, and the Board itse defends the position; and that, in some respects, the Board does not now stand upon "the higher law of Christ," so much as it did twenty years ago. In one of the resolutions adopted at the late Meeting, the Missionaries are told, that while they are allowed by the Indian legislators while they are allowed by the Analysis to preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications to or preach the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" and its applications are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" are preached by the gospel "in all its applications" ar human character and duty," as laid down in Mr. Treat's letter; of course "they are to con-

tinue patiently in their work." Contrast this with the instructions of the Board to Mr. Parker, a Missionary to China in 1834:

"If he (the Missionary) finds a people willing to receive him, he is to persevere in publishing persecution; but a people willing to receive the gospel are not to be abandoned, though all

has not been advised of a single instance of a slaveholder being denied admission to the church, or any case of discipline in consequence of members living in the sin of slaveholding. It is also well understood that Mr. Treat's letter would not have been endorsed, and the resolutions adopted, if two or three prominent mem-bers of the Board had not presented very cogent reasons in favor of these measures. For example, Rev. Dr. Beecher said: "If you fail to ample, Rev. Dr. Beecher said: "If you fail to meet this issue, your influence is gone beyond the mountains. And you must do it now, or you never will have another clance." Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, one of the Secretaries, said, he felt that it might now be his duty to say that he believed that the feelings of the country are such, that though this action (a reference of the whole subject to the Prudential Committee, for the purpose of giving it a quietus) might for the purpose of giving it a quietus) might harmonize us here, it will not satisfy the people

at large.
What will be said in England, Mr. Editor, of the declaration, in a professed anti-slavery newspaper in the United States, in view of these paper in the United States, in view of these statements now submitted to your readers, that the whole subject of Slavery, in relation to the Missionary work, is settled upon the eternal basis of right, by the recent action of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, when it is patent to the world that the Board sustains Missionaries among the Indians who admit to church privileges slaveholders— those who buy and sell men, women, and chilthose who buy and sell men, women, and children, nay, church members—Missionaries who contend that the gospel of Christ allows such atrocities, and that unless "overt acts" of cruelty are perpetrated, and it can be proved that the slaves are held from selfish purposes, they have a right to consider such church member "free from all blame in the sight of God?" They will say, what has long been known to be true in this country, that the A bolitionists of America have not only to contend with the slave power, with a pro-slavery Government, with ecclesiashave not only to contend with the slave power, with a pro-slavery Government, with ecclesiastical bodies and national Societies in complicity with Slavery, but with a large body of ministers, editors, and church members, in the free States, who style themselves anti-slavery people, and yet afford aid and countenance to the iniquitous system, by their apologies, mystifications, glosses, and misstatements.

Respectfully, yours,

Lewis Tappan.

New York, Nov. 23, 1854.

\* Instructions given by Secretary Wisner to Rev. Pe

MERRY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MERKY'S MUSEUM AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE

S the best Dollar Magazine in the country. Its article have substantial merit, and its Illustrations are nonic us and beautiful. The New Volume is just commencing tow is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$1.a year, in an ance, or four copies for \$3. An influential and intellige awayer said, the other day, \$1.ast, year's subscripic of Merry's Museum has been worth fifty dollars to manile?

THE MOTHER'S MAGAZINE is also published by same, at one dollar a year. This is the oldest work of kind in the country, and well worthy of a place in eviamily. The new volume commences with the same of the same

CAN make over 200 per cent, in a highly respectable agency. For particulars, address, post paid, POMEROY & CO., Albion, New York.

AYER'S PILLS.

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic. For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill, which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been preparied to meet that demand; and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the partient hitherto, that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system, as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that my medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute disections, for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable, are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, indigestion, Langnor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Hendache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Losse for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief internal and auter relief internal and auter relief internal auter relief int

lessness, Irritability, Bilious Hendache, Bilious Fever, ver and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins—for, in trail these are but the consequence of diseased action of liver. As an aperient, they alford prompt and sure rein Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dyseniery, Humors, Scro and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers Impurity of the blood—in short, may and every case what purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropey, Gravel, Erysipe Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant tion on the circulatory system, renovate the strength abody, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of whole organism. Hence, an occasional dose is adiageous, even though no serious derangement exists unnecessary dosing should never be carried too fir, a ery purgative medicine reduces the strength, when it to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic in quired, cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest the

nedicine.

Being sugar-wrapped, they are pleasant to take; a

being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their u
in any quantty.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

Prepared by

DR. JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Lowell, Massachusetts.

Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, For the Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarsa-ness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup,

gues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefuthers, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public in olonger hesitate what antidot to employ for the distress ing said dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarsenes, &c., and for children, it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it has ever been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

Z. D. GILMAN, Washington; F. BROWN, Philadelphia; BROWN & BROTHER, Paltimore; and by all Druggists everywhere.

THE GREEK SLAVE! Bacchante, Venus, Flora, Hebe, and the Da THE above celebrated Statues toge

Bacchante, Venus, Flora, Hebe, and the Dancing Girll

THE above celebrated Statues, together with Fifteen Statements in Bronze, and several hundred Magnetickny On. Paintinos, form the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Art Association at the first annual distribution, in January next.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION,

Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts on a new and original plan.

This popular Art Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate wholesome Literature throughout the country. A Gallery of Art is permanefully founded, and will contain a valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, for the annual distribution of each year. The best Literature of the day will be issued to subscribers, consisting of the popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of an nomicing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 2sth Pebruary next, at which time will be distributed or allotted to members several hundred Works of Art, among which is the original and world-renowned statue of the Greek Klave, by Hiram Powers, ceating over five flows and different Statucttes in Broake, imported from Paris; also, a large collection of On Paintins.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the follows.

best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

The Literature issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knieker bocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Magazine of Art, and tie dey's Lady's Look, and the Quarterly Review's reprinted in New York: Edinburgh, Westminster, London Quarterly and North British.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR—1851-5.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the above Magazines for one year, and also to a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings, which are to be allotted to members in January.

Person's taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets in the distribution. puton.

Persons, on becoming members, can have their Mag-tine commence with any mouth they choose, and rely is being mailed to them promptly on the first of even pounth, direct from the. New Yosk and Philadelphin Pu

lishers.

Latter Levino Age, Weekly, is furnished one year a Latten Le Lavise Ace, Weekly, is furnished one year an two memberships for \$6.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of membership are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensing year.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, Net York, or Western office, Sandusky.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Wester office of the Association,) where superb Granite Buildin, have been erected for it, and in whose spacious saloou the splendid collection of Statuary and Paintings are elubited.

ae spiendid collection of Statutar, ibited.

THE ADVANTAGES SECURED by becoming a member of this Association are—
'slst. All persons receive the full value of their substance and the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Litera.
2d. Each member is contributing toward purcha choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed an themselves, and are at the same time encouraging Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of do through its agency.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will plegive their post office address in full, stating the month wish the Magazine to commence, and write the word sisteral" on the envelope, to prevent loss; on the receivinch, a certificate of numbership, together with the Agine desired, will be forwarded to any part of country.

Country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores will serve that by joining this association they receive the latine and Free Treket in the annual distribution, all a same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

Persons subscribing any time before the 28th of Feary, are entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

C.L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented "ANGULAR NIB" Gold-Pens. These pens are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of colustracting Artificial Dentarces, which combines the following advantages:

Ist. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of stood, to vitiate the saliva, or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2d. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestruction of stood, to vitiate the saliva, or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2d. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestruction of the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the feeth that peculiar expression and life, the unit of the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the feeth that peculiar expression and life, the artificial Gum, and Plate, and no ordinary force in musticating can break them from their base.

4th. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adapted from the tongue is readily adapted. The perfect adapted on the tongue is readily adapted. The perfect adapted on the tongue is readily adapted. The services of mustled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial feeth.

5th. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunker. This is took by means of additional attachment are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above-named gum-compound, and become component parts of the dentare, and when rightly formed can not be detected by the closest observer. This method or the auther's practice for several years past. A variety of the auther's practice for several years past.

J. ALLEN.

30 Bond st., New York City.

N. B. A small pauphlet, containing fuller particulars, ent (post paid) on application.

FITS! FITS!1

I F you wish to be cured of Epilepsy, or the falling sickness, use Dr. Harts Vagitable Extract. It is the only remedy for you. The son of D. W. Stewart, Esq., of the well-known firm of Browning, Stewart, & Allen, whole-sale boot and shoe dealers, No. 14 Warren street, was cured by this medicine, after all other means had inited. Hundreds of others have also been cured by it. See Pamphlets. Single package St, or four packages for \$10. Sent by express to any part of the United States.

Adults, who prefer the extract in PLIS, can have them by so ordering. Price \$3 for two boxes, sent by mail, free of nostage, to any part of the United States. FITS! FITS!!

Address, with the money enclosed, S. HART, M. D., 419 47 West Broadway, New York

AGENTS WANTED. To sell the largest, most complete, authentic, showy Map of Sevastopol, Crima, &c., yet is Just published. 26 by 32 inches. Single copies, 25 Twenty or more, 9 cents per copy. Sent by mail e where. Postage, if prepaid, one cent par map. A Let any one who can spare a week or more, for the wages, send us a cash order forthwith, as now is the torush it, before Secastopol is taken. We send the 423

WANTED, IN OHIO. PRACTICAL FARMER, an annextied man, of re-liable character, would be emplosed for a year. Apply, post paid, to JOHN DILLON, McArthur, Vinton Co., Ohio.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY

GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealors in Housekeeping Hardware and Fanoy Goods,
601 Broadway, New York. Cutlery, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia
Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow
Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing
Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes,
Mate, Bagkets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c.
Our stock has for years past been equal to and now
surpasses in variety and extent any similar establish. surpasses in variety and extent any similar establish ment in the country, and will be sold at prices defy

ment in the country, and will be soid at prices defying competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—1y

601 Broadway, New York.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneya,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Navesa, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fistulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heat, Choking or Sufference Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dill pain in Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness on the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the fleesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depres sion of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson. at the German Medicine Store,
120 Arch street Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
United States, as the cures attest, in many cases
after skillful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.
Pressenting agent virtue in the attention of invalids.

Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diveases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. More Home Testimony.
PBILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853. More Home Testimony.

Pulladelpuil, March 1, 1853.

Dear Sir: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, John R. Cory, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.
Philadelphia, January 13, 1853.

Dear Sir: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest, benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, Wm. Hughes, 171 Wood st.

These Bitters we entirely received the thereby nos.

introduce it into every family in the Union.
Yours, truly, Wm. Hughes,
Dr. C. M. Jackson.
171 Wood st.
These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, with all safe, certain, and pleasant.
Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apotheoaries and dealers throughout the United States.
Fer sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—Staw

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

INVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can he done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the mest delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or teuch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good ressons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good maith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen moaths, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri.

April 25, 185.

This is to certify that I have been cumployed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Milistone Drr. I know, by experience with the machine, that re is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, charp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; herider, it takes very little practice to handle thee machine, that any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to share m the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—17

Single copy, one year Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six mon Ten copies, six mon the person making it up a Club of ten, at \$15, d. additions may be terms. It is not necessified a Club should recessified me post office.

TERMS OF ST

WASHING

Foreign APOLOGIES FOR I It would appear that though wielding unlim jects, has, in the prese ed it prudent to lay be cation of his Governme very like an apology, has lately appeared the pen of Professor Ze ly not be supposed to being anthorized to do

It shows that the Autoc

there is some force in

among his enslaved per

will extract from it who

The article of Zelen

terest, and worthy of es "Russia," says Zeler tne of the sacred flame which animate her towa the Lord's anointed. in the evangelical truth, Czar is under the con God speaks through the all that concerns the ex power. Russia has, und the rulers who in virtue have conducted her affa as to awaken the jealous the West, which hence h tack her-not, however, manner of that evil ger at the head of twenty d vaded her territory, but surprise. Still, Russia ing shield and protection order; and she has, es thirty years, proved this complishment of her gle moting the unity of he guage, of her laws, and ic relations, while stre

> accessible to all, and ex whole country; has r thorough and real Russ province being inhabited tionalities; and has intr Russian education ever about a complete reform which were previously pruniversities, colleges, and private families. These her internal relations. praiseworthy has his Go gard to the foreign affi pearing in 1829, sword boul, he reduced Turke tian Europe-to a Powe tempt of the conspirate ering the independency a source of many embe and in 1849 he crushed

tions of civil and domest

"The present great I

Western Russia with th

provided his Empire w

lution, which threatened anarchy and mob rule. Professor Zelenzki co panegyric of the Empero rmation, that a combin ern Powers against Rus bulwark of conservative with no success; and as West engaged in the pr vasion of the Russian tined "at last to receive None can with any sh

Russia has made a rem in the development of h and in the increase of he but we do not hence gat the means which her ru accomplishing these res rized or looked upon v On the contrary, knowi have frequently been un ing practiced in virtue of not be viewed in any oth blasphemy.

I do not intend to dist the Russian monarchs of off have generally cond

ments in a way beneficis

tract the least from their

gratitude of the Russian

ified in affirming that I

made a bold attempt at f stowing so unqualified pr upon those princes colle present Czar individually Passing over in sile other Russian rulers of t I will proceed to speak of ties which sully the Go peror Nicholas, and which the claims of justice, nor nor the commands of relig most atrocious means, in of strengthening and age consolidating the imperia his own ambition and big Professor Zelenzki bor Nicholas "uniting the We

the Greek creed. But the has forgotten to allude to t tions by which this in its bject was obtained, and f which at one time fill deepest sympathy with the greatest indignation agains that had caused those who command change their fathe most barbarous and pilenzki has forcette. ing to embr leemed false; and that

enzki has forgotten to te old bishops and other cler with rods, imprisoned, and who, rather than abjur